

A NET TEN MILES LONG TO DRAG SEA FOR GROUND FISH

Boston Man Talks of Deep Fishery Experiment That Promises to Revolutionize the Local Trade.

USE A NEW "WINCH"

Similar Device Has Enabled the Trust to Control Great Lake Catches of Whitefish, Perch and Trout.

J. W. Atwood, of Boston, a member of the T. W. fish firm of Atwood & Co., and formerly connected with Booth & Co., the great fishery company known as the "fish trust," is about to begin a series of remarkable experiments off the coast at Boothbay harbor, Me., with a new steam winch equipped with 10-mile nets.

The device has been used for several years on the Great Lakes and has enabled Booth & Co. to control the output of whitefish, perch and trout.

This will be the first time, however, that the scheme has been tried in salt water and that the results will be watched with interest, not only by the fishing fleet in this city but of all the coast from Provincetown to Halifax, goes without saying. Fishermen of the old school realize that a revolution in the industry is imminent.

W. L. Atwood, brother of the inventor of the new steam winch, and an active member of the Boston firm, admitted today that preparations for the experiment are under way by J. W. Atwood at Boothbay, and quite frankly admits that, if it proves a success, several steamers provided with patent winches and the far-sweeping nets will be put into use.

"The length of the average net used," he said today, "is about 30 fathoms (180 feet), although there are some a great deal longer. The whole success depends upon the winch itself. It is easy enough to haul a 10-mile net through the water, which presents slight resistance, but it is another thing to lift a loaded fishnet from the water to the deck of a ship. This enormous lifting power the winch invented by my brother controls."

Mr. Atwood has numerous nets at Boothbay, all of them new, of fine linen and a mesh of about six inches in size. Each net is 60 yards long and they will be fastened together end for end, to total ten miles in length. Attached to the lower side are small sized iron rings to sink them while the top is corked to keep them afloat. They will be paid out over the side of the steamer deep enough to do away with danger of steamers crossing and tangling them. After a sufficient length of time they will be hauled in over the side by the patent winch.

By this means it is expected that practically everything to be found in the sea that comes in the way of the net will at once become a captive and the collection that will be deposited upon the deck of the towing steamer will undoubtedly be a curious one, but it is doubtful if any are thrown back for there are now-a-days uses for every kind of fish that swims the sea. Those that cannot be eaten can be used for fertilizing purposes and for bait, so that it will appear as if the promoters of the new method have nothing to lose but everything to gain.

Frank R. Neal, the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company, H. B. Ritchie, president of the Boston Fish Bureau, and prominent fish handlers, when asked to express an opinion in regard to the feasibility of using such a tremendous net, treated the subject with many amusing remarks. Mr. Neal said that a net 10 miles long, in one piece, could not be piled on an ordinary fishing boat. It was admitted, however, that it might make a difference in the fish trade.

EDGERTON TRUE BILL MUST STAND

The full bench of the supreme court today overruled the defendant's exceptions in the case of the Commonwealth vs. William J. Edgerton of New Bedford, indicted on a charge of making a false count of votes on the license question while acting as an election officer in December, 1907. The court finds that a majority for license on the original count was 180. On a recount it was reduced to 93. Of the 87 votes shown to have been wrongfully counted for license, 39 were proved to have been in three blocks of 50 each counted by the defendant. The jury could have found that he was grossly incompetent, or that the errors were committed knowingly or wilfully.

ENVOY BUCHANAN AND GOMEZ MEET

CARACAS, via Willemstadt, Curacao—W. L. Buchanan, special American commissioner, Monday presented to President Gomez and his cabinet the draft of the American proposal for the settlement of the difficulties between Venezuela and America.

C. F. KING IS AGAIN HELD IN CUSTODY

Surrendered at Noon Today by His Surety, Mrs. Bernstein, Convicted Financier Hunts for New Bond.

Cardenio F. King, who was found guilty on 27 counts of larceny, is again in custody.

He was surrendered today by Rosa Bernstein, one of the sureties on the bond for \$35,000 that was furnished Saturday evening. She acted under the advice of counsel. King was placed in the detention room of the superior criminal court where he will stay during the day. Meantime, efforts will be made to get another surety in place of Mrs. Bernstein. An entirely new bond will have to be given. If another surety is procured all the sureties will have to appear in court and again qualify.

Judge Schofield said he would be at the court house at 4 o'clock. If bail can be given then his honor will go into the courtroom. Alvah Wheeler, one of the sureties, lives in Concord.

The convicted broker was at the court house at 11 o'clock with H. L. Baker of counsel for the defense. Later Jesse Gove arrived and counsel went into the judge's lobby. Mrs. Bernstein was before his honor also. Clerk Manning was sent for and District Attorney Isaacs was called into the hearing. What transpired was brought to the attention of Mr. Isaacs.

King was formally surrendered and placed in charge of Court Officer Paine.

REFORM OF WATER WORKS TO RESULT FROM CRITICISMS?

Finance Board Says Political Favoritism Has Put Men on Rolls and Affected the Award of Contracts.

Reform in the Boston water department is expected to result from the revelation regarding waste and political misuse of funds made by the finance commission.

The commission in its report to the mayor and council says: "It is a fair conclusion that in 10 years not less than \$1,500,000 has been diverted from the revenues of the city water works and used to put and keep on the department payroll men for whom there was no legitimate work."

On Jan. 1, 1898, the city was relieved by the state of an expenditure estimated at \$163,190. The diminished plant cost the city \$350,000 more than it had cost it to operate the entire system, and in 1907-8 it was 45 per cent above the cost of the entire system, says the report.

The report says that too many laborers were employed, and that offices were created for political favorites, which in part caused the increase in expenditures. Another cause was non-competitive bidding and the splitting up of contracts to avoid the \$2000 rule and giving these out to favorites, it says. The report cites one contract for \$4971.87 which had extras allowed on it to the amount of \$7020.23.

There is great waste of water in Boston, estimated to amount to 60 gallons per day per capita. This is about 38 per cent of all the water furnished to Boston from the Metropolitan water-works. The board declares that unless this waste is stopped at once, an additional expense of \$750,000 must be incurred for a new supply main and for pumping machinery, and that in the near future new sources of water supply will have to be secured at very great expense.

The report says that too many laborers were employed, and that offices were created for political favorites, which in part caused the increase in expenditures. Another cause was non-competitive bidding and the splitting up of contracts to avoid the \$2000 rule and giving these out to favorites, it says. The report cites one contract for \$4971.87 which had extras allowed on it to the amount of \$7020.23.

B. & M. ROAD SUED UNDER SAFETY ACT

Suits were begun in the United States district court today by the federal government against the Boston & Maine railroad seeking to enforce penalties for alleged violations of the safety appliance act. Philip J. Doherty, formerly of District Attorney Moran's office and now special counsel for the government, and Assistant United States District Attorney Garland presented the cases.

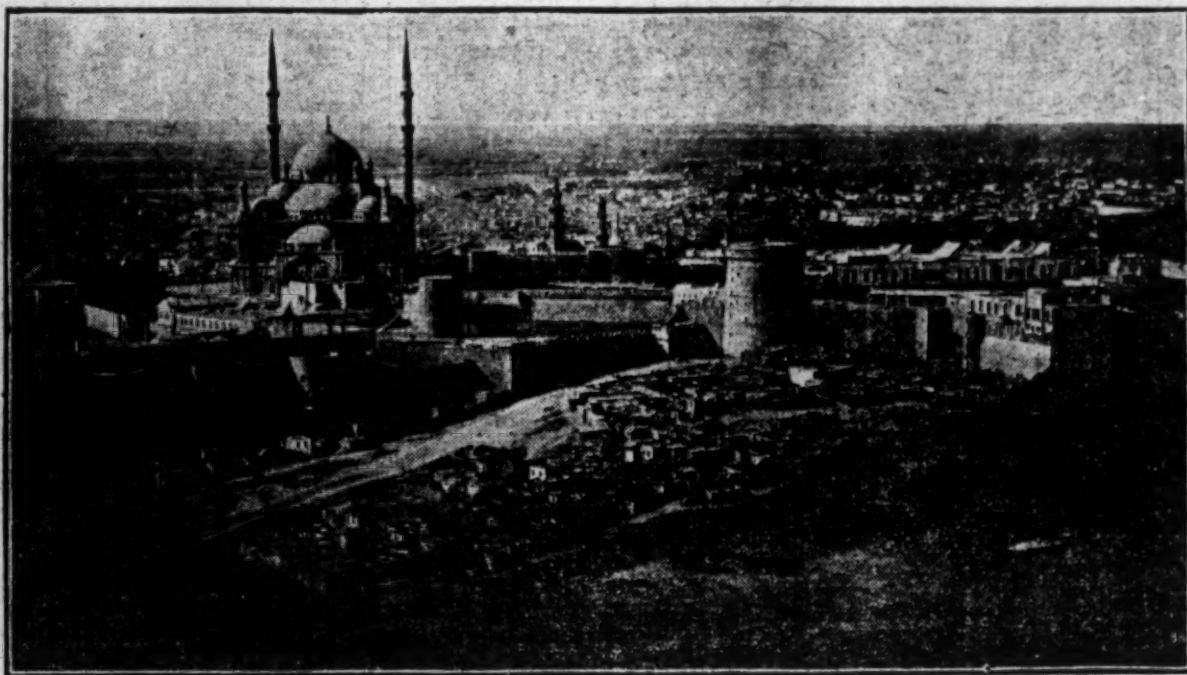
Four counts were brought, on two of which the railroad admitted liability relative to defective couplings, and evidence was submitted on the other two counts, which charged that the road had insufficient grab irons on the freight cars for the use of its employees when coupling cars.

Attorney Charles L. Pierce is appearing in behalf of the company.

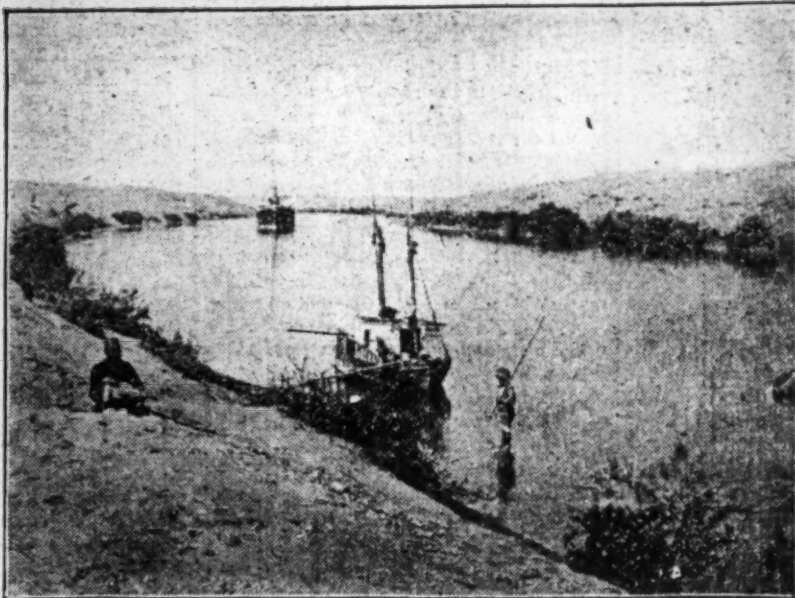
FILIPINO CAPTIVE GETS PROMOTION

Commander James C. Gilmore, U. S. N., who was once captured by the Filipinos in ambush, with 14 sailors of the gunboat Yorktown, at Balen, and who was held in captivity for a long period, successfully passed his examinations for advancement to the grade of captain, and he will be promoted to that rank Thursday, on the retirement of Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich. His promotion will make him eligible for the command of a battleship, and it is very likely that on the return of the battleship fleet he will be assigned to one of the vessels.

U. S. Fleet Enters Gateway to West



Many Officers of American Fleet Go by Rail From Suez to Cairo



Egyptian Capital Reflects Its Glory From the Surrounding Hills.

TYPICAL SCENE ON SUEZ CANAL

Monotony of flanking stretches of sand relieved by lagoons and spots of green

BOSTON REFUSES LIQUOR LICENSES TO NON-RESIDENTS

Commissioners Adopt a New Policy With Great Success—Applicants Must Show Proof of Residence.

No person in Boston can secure any kind of a license to sell liquor unless he or she can prove absolutely that he is a resident of the city. This is considered a blow to outside breweries.

Every day the board of license commissioners are refusing to grant licenses because of this stipulation. If a woman is an applicant for a license she must prove to the board's satisfaction that she is a resident. Male applicants must have their name officially listed.

The only way for them to get around the clause is to have Boston residents make applications for licenses and then the board must know that the applicant is secured financially.

Commissioners Baker, Emery and Hudson have compiled a table showing the decrease in the number of licenses from 1885 and the increase in revenue to the city and state with the diminishing of licenses.

The report shows that in 1885 Boston had 2280 places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors compared to 973 places at present licensed.

In 1885 a revenue of \$608,113 was derived from these places as against \$1,509,306.03 received during the past year.

In defense of the criticisms regarding their annual report on the amount of liquor sold by druggists, Secretary Louis Eppel of the excise board today gave out a statement.

The board pointed out the excessive number of sales of liquor in Dorchester for the past year, and recommended legislation increasing the license fee from \$1 to \$100 and that liquor only be sold by druggists upon physicians' prescriptions.

Secretary Eppel says:

"As far as the licensing board is concerned, the druggists in Boston may be doing a perfectly legal business in the sale of liquor. The board is not finding fault with them. It is the law that is defective. Whenever there are illegal sales of liquor it is for the police to discover them. The license board cannot take away or suspend licenses except on evidence. The law now gives them the right to sell liquor, of course under certain regulations."

GOV. JOHNSON NOT COMING TO HUE

The Boston City Club has received a communication from Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota in which he regrets his inability to be the guest of the club on Jan. 13.

BULLETIN.

PORT SAID—The American battleships Connecticut, Vermont, Minnesota and Kansas which entered the canal at Suez Monday morning are close to this port. Their arrival here is hourly expected.

PORT SAID—The passage of the American fleet through the Suez canal is an historical event, not only because it is the first appearance in European waters of a powerful modern squadron from the New World, but because it is in an unforeseen way made a great instrument of succor to the stricken districts for which its way is now heading.

Ferdinand de Lesseps' masterpiece, the canal, the highway which has revolutionized the relations between America, Europe, Asia and Oceania, is the consummation of the Portuguese discovery of the sea route to the Indies, and by the elimination of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, it has thrown South Africa on its own resources, and laid the foundation for its growth.

The immense influence of the Suez canal on the world's communications and traffic, is not emphasized by great scenery; the landscape is very dull in spots, though the lagoons break the monotony of the sandy waste. But far away rises Mt. Sinai, a sentinel at the gate of the west. Passing through Lake Menzelen, toward Port

(Continued on Page Five.)

HONOR FORMER HEAD OF TECH

Gen. Francis Walker, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is being especially honored at the institution today. Every man entering Rogers building noticed the wreath around the bust of General Walker in the corridor and hundreds offered tribute to the former head of the school.

The Tech, the student newspaper, in an editorial, says:

"Twelve years ago General Walker came to the aid of the institute in a time of adversity, and devoted an immense amount of energy to the work of putting it on its feet and increasing its usefulness and influence."

DRAPER TAKES OATH TOMORROW

Eben S. Draper will take the oath of office as Governor at the State House tomorrow. The exercises will be the same that the traditions of a century in Massachusetts have ordained.

Governor-elect Draper finished his address some days ago. Not a word has become known, however, of what the new Governor recommends in his address.

Governor-elect Draper has already announced that he will not attend any strictly social functions while acting as Governor, but it is expected that he and Mrs. Draper will give a number of select dinners and entertainments at their Beacon street home.

LYNN'S NEW MAYOR INAUGURATES MANY RADICAL REFORMS

Opens Office Up for Business at Nine Sharp—Announces That He Will Drop All Social Functions.

LYNN—Mayor James E. Rich began his term today by inaugurating many radical reforms, chief among which was the establishment of his office hours from 9 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. Heretofore the mayor's office has opened at 12:30 p. m.

"I am going to get to work early," said Mayor Rich. "Another thing, I am going to change is the custom of attending all kinds of social functions as other mayors have done. Already I have a score of invitations to attend social affairs but I shall accept only those which demand my presence as the chief executive of the city. I cannot properly attend to the city's business if I am out until midnight every night."

Mayor Rich declares that he will give up the custom of the mayor's presiding over the deliberations of the board of aldermen and he will allow the president of that body to wield the gavel. He declares he intends to work every department to the limit and get the best possible results from them.

Many visitors called at the mayor's office today to extend congratulations and best wishes. The heads of all the departments were summoned by Mayor Rich, who will spend the next week in conferring with them in order to learn just what work is in progress and its condition.

GOV. A. J. POTHIER IS INAUGURATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Aram J. Pothier of Woonsocket was inaugurated governor of Rhode Island at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon, succeeding James H. Higgins of Pawtucket.

After Governor Pothier had taken the oath of office a salute of 17 guns was fired.

Lieutenant-Governor Arthur U. Dennis, Secretary of State Charles P. Bennett, General Treasurer Walter A. Reed and Attorney-General William B. Greenough were also inaugurated.

Governor Pothier's inaugural address was read before the House and Senate in joint assembly.

AMMONIA OVERCOMES FIREMEN.

SPRINGFIELD—Fifteen firemen were overcome by fumes of ammonia released from the refrigerator plant by a fire in the Mohican Company's store on Bridge street this morning.

WOMEN LOCKED IN NEW TUNNEL

Missed Last Train and Attendants at Winter Station Overlooked Them—Freed at One O'Clock.

Two well-dressed women, apparently mother and daughter, who had been made accidental prisoners in the new Washington street tunnel, were released, after considerable difficulty on their part about one o'clock this morning. They were locked in the Winter station.

They attracted the attention of pedestrians, who saw them standing at the Temple place entrance, inside the locked and bolted gates, but no one seemed inclined to offer assistance. Finally a young man stopped to listen to their tale, and he was told that they had entered the station too late to catch a train which proved to have been the last tunnel train for the night.

While they were waiting the attendants had overlooked them and gone home, locking up the gates for the night. After a long wait they came to a realization of the situation and then sought aid.

Policeman Farwell of the Lagrange street station was summoned by the young man, and a tunnel watchman was found, who released the women.

STRICKEN ITALY'S CITIES IN STATE OF SIEGE BY DECREE

King Victor Emmanuel Issues Royal Edict and Evacuation of Reggio and Messina Are Hastened.

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt at 1:50 this afternoon signed the bill appropriating \$800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers.

ROME—Messina and Reggio are in a "state of siege," according to a royal decree, owing to the conditions incident to the earthquake, tidal bore and fire. The stricken district of Calabria and Sicily have been practically evacuated, except by the troops and marines, who are taking the victims from the ruins.

The royal decree proclaiming a state of siege says:

"Considering that the cataclysm in the Messina and Reggio regions has created a situation, under certain circumstances identical with, and under other circumstances graver than that of war; and considering it an urgent necessity to immediately provide for suppressed public services and the re-establishment of order and public safety, and considering that ordinary jurisdiction has ceased, it being impossible to reorganize it immediately, a state of siege is proclaimed in the commune of Messina and the district of Reggio in Calabria. General Mazza is appointed royal extraordinary commissioner, with full powers."

Sig. Orlando, minister of justice, speaking of the rebuilding of Messina, and voicing also the opinion of Premier Giolitti, said:

"Messina will grow again, independently of the efforts to prevent it. It was a convulsion of nature which destroyed Messina; it is also a law of nature which held it there for 20 centuries an open port to the sea, the center of flourishing commerce and a strong city. Messina is an absolute necessity to the life of the island; she has reason for existence."

Warship Swept to Sea After New Quake Shock

CATANIA—A message from Messina today tells of new earthquake shocks. One severe shock was followed by four of lesser violence, shaking down the crumbling walls of the ruined city and fanning the smoldering debris to flames. The new shocks have caused hundreds of additional fatalities.

The British flagship Exmouth was caught in a sudden current that came with the earthquake and was swept two miles out to sea.

Big Relief Corps at Work Aiding Quake Survivors

PALERMO—Twenty-four warships, 20,000 troops and 2000 doctors and Red Cross workers are now in the quake zone. Others are arriving hourly. Although there are no longer any persons found alive in the ruins, the condition of hundreds of survivors is still desperate. Few of those rescued within the last two days have survived.

The morale of the natives is rapidly improving and General Maasi reports

(Continued on Page Two.)

CITY COMMERCIAL BODIES MEET AND FORMALLY MERGE

Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association Vote on Matter at Separate Gatherings.

RESOLUTIONS READ

Presidents of Both Speak—Storrow Sounds Call for An Active Public Spirit in Civic Enterprises.

The consolidation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Merchants' Association under the name of the former, which was recommended several days ago by committees of the two organizations, was completed today. At separate meetings of the two bodies resolutions were passed and the matter put to a final vote.

A gathering that completely filled the reading room of the chamber of commerce met to consider the matter for that body. President Bernard J. Rothwell in addressing the meeting said that the conference committee and the board of directors had both approved and recommended that the consolidation of the two bodies should take place.

The chamber of commerce, he said, should in the future become the strongest business body in New England. To make it so and to render it attractive to new members, it must widen its scope and increase its facilities and activities.

The future of the chamber of commerce depends for advancement not alone upon the extension of its business policy, but also upon the augmentation of its social and professional interests.

Secretary T. P. Moss then read articles of agreement for the consolidation. Herman Dusse moved that the articles be accepted, and the vote was unanimous. A motion to put the matter of consolidation to vote by ballot was carried.

The formal voting was in progress at the chamber of commerce today between 12 and 2:30 o'clock.

The Merchants' Association, with 500 members present in the Ford building this morning, at 11 o'clock, unanimously accepted the agreement for the consolidation with the Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was called to order by the president, James J. Storrow, who presented the chairman of the consolidation committee, George S. Smith, who gave an outline of the plan which was to be presented to the meeting.

The president then addressed the meeting, in part, as follows:

"The citizens of Boston cannot do their whole duty to Boston by devoting the entire year simply to the daily routine of business. Both as public-spirited citizens and as selfish individuals whose individual prosperity is to a large extent dependent upon the prosperity of the community in which they live, they must devote at least a small percentage of their time and a few of their dollars to organizing the machinery for definite continuous work to promote the success and welfare of this community."

"Too many people in Massachusetts think they have performed their duty to the public when they rush up to the Legislature with a half-baked idea embodied in a loosely drawn bill, which they over-persuade some legislative committee to approve—a committee with perhaps several hundred bills before it and no adequate machinery for making a serious investigation into the merits of any of them."

"To investigate, for example, the merits of a freight tunnel to connect the railroads on the northern side of the city with the railroads on the southern side of the city with proper branches to our larger steamship docks is a large and expensive proposition, and is a subject which should not be seriously advocated until the merchants of Boston have spent much time in discussing its advantages and objections, and employ perhaps half a dozen expensive experts in making detailed studies."

(Continued on Page Five.)

CONSUL GENERAL KNOWN HERE.

Richard M. Bartleman, who has been appointed consul general to Buenos Ayres by President Roosevelt, is a descendant of the well-known family of Crowninshield, which for many years has been identified with the U. S. navy. He lived in Charlestown when a boy.

Weather Forecast

The weather bureau has issued a warning that cold weather and snow are on the way and are due to reach here about tomorrow.

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 31 degrees; sky cloudy, with rain; wind south, 16 miles an hour. High tide at 10:23 a. m. and 11:02 p. m.

Following is the forecast:
For Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and colder; Wednesday rain or snow, followed by clearing and much colder; light to fresh westerly winds.
Minimum temperature 44 degrees.

CABINET COMPLETE EXCEPT ONE PLACE IS LATEST REPORT

Attorney-General Is Missing and Position Hard to Fill—Official Statement Due Before Taft's Panama Trip.

SEVERAL RETAINED

WASHINGTON—The indications are that President-elect Taft has practically completed his cabinet, and it is generally expected that it will be formally announced before he sails for Panama on Jan. 27. The one office regarding which there seems to be no definite information is the attorney generalship, a place especially difficult to fill because of the wide discrepancy between the remuneration offered by the government and that obtainable by all lawyers of sufficient ability to fill the place with credit.

The tentative slate is said to be as follows:

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—John J. Mitchell of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright of Tennessee.

Attorney General—

Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—William Loebl, Jr., of New York.

It is known that Mr. Wickersham of New York and Mr. Nagel of Missouri are under consideration for the department of justice, that serious consideration is being given to Secretary Loebl for the department of commerce and labor and that the selection of Judge Ballinger is regarded by many as assured. It is definitely known that Mr. Hitchcock has accepted the postmaster-generalship.

The selection for the navy of Mr. Meyer, now postmaster-general, comes as the result of the visit of Senator Lodge to Augusta and constitutes the second material victory for the Lodge element of the Republican party in Massachusetts, the first having been won when a large majority of Taft men were chosen delegates to the Republican national convention in face of the opposition of Senator Crane. Senator Crane entered the lists with a rival candidate in the person of Representative John W. Weeks, of the 12th district. Mr. Crane at one time thought he had won the fight, nor has he absolutely given it up yet.

COURT MARTIAL PLEA FOR MARSH

Counsel for Accused Commander of Stranded Cruiser Yankee Says Proper Precautions Were Taken.

The court-martial of Commander Charles C. Marsh, of the U. S. cruiser Yankee, in consequence of the stranding of that vessel in Buzzard's bay last September, was concluded this morning with the argument of the judge advocate, Lieut. Commander Arthur B. Hoff.

The court opened at 10 o'clock, when the argument of the accused officers, counsel, Commander George B. Bradshaw, was heard.

The judge-advocate contended that Commander Marsh took an unjustifiable risk in running his vessel through a narrow strait, in a fog, to save a distance of three quarters of a mile.

He also said that the commander of the ship did not sufficiently take into account the ship's technical diameter, or turning circle, in plotting her course.

This factor was further increased and further neglected in the maneuver to avoid the steamer New Hampshire.

It was expected that a decision would be reached and sent to Washington to-night.

Commander Bradshaw laid great emphasis on the previous reputation of Commander Marsh as an excellent navigator, and his good record as a seaman.

Commander Bradshaw declared that the evidence showed all reasonable precaution to have been taken when the fog was encountered. Lookouts were stationed and lights burning, and there were no reasons to expect currents that would interfere with the reckonings.

When the passenger steamer was met with the cruiser was handled properly, and it was a reasonable risk, justified by the necessity for haste in order to reach the Bradford coal station on time, that Commander Marsh took the Yankee through the narrow channel, in order to shorten the distance to be traversed.

CAMBRIDGE STORE DAMAGED BY FIRE

An early morning fire caused a damage of \$5000 to the millinery store and stock of A. J. Bennett at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Norfolk street, Cambridge, today. The entire building, a three-story structure, is occupied by Mr. Bennett.

China to Have a "Bund" For Use of Foreign Traders



FOREST OF MASTS AT TIEN-TSIN.

Scene showing the multitude of junks which are constantly coming and going at Tien-tsin bund. An Italian soldier in the foreground is standing guard over government supplies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENTERING ON ERA OF GREAT PROSPERITY

Valuable Coal Deposits Found, Smelter Started, Agriculture Booming and Ranches Are Giving Way to Small Fruit Farms—Capital Coming In.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The indications are daily increasing that British Columbia is entering upon an era of unprecedented development and material prosperity. Although the largest province of the Dominion, its white population does not exceed that of the city of Toronto, while its extensive and varied resources have been little more than tapped. The return of confidence in the money markets is being widely felt in the renewal of interest in the immense scope and almost unlimited opportunity which the capitalist may find here. From all parts of the province come reports of better business conditions, the reopening of mines and a general return of prosperity.

The report of new discoveries of valuable coal deposits on Queen Charlotte islands is coupled with the statement that a powerful syndicate, backed by Lord Northcliffe of newspaper fame, has

been formed to develop these resources. The Queen Charlotte islands lie in a direct line with Vancouver island, which contains probably the richest coal deposits in the world, and this fact is taken as indicating that these new discoveries may prove of great value. Lord Northcliffe's agents have been securing options on large tracts where the borings indicate coal, and it is expected that English capital will soon begin their development.

It is also reported that a Duluth syndicate is about to build a smelter in the Kamloops district, which will prove a great boon to this section as the expense of transferring ore to the smelters has been a drawback in properly developing its mines. This syndicate has purchased the Iron Mask mine, one of the best known properties in the province, and are to put a force of about 200 men at work in the spring.

ELEVATED PLAN HELPS BACK BAY

Proposed System of Transfers Is Intended to Facilitate Service From That District to the South Station.

According to the present intentions of the Boston Elevated Railway officials a plan will be put into operation Jan. 13 by which improved service to the South station will be given from the Back Bay district and more distant localities in the same direction.

At the time of payment of fare on cars from the Back Bay entering the subway at the Public Garden conductors will on request give free transfer checks good for a change at the Boylston street underground station. These checks will transfer passengers to surface cars bound for the South station, to be boarded on the surface at the Boylston and Tremont streets, corner of the Common.

Cars from the South station will similarly issue transfers good at the Boylston street subway station for outward-bound cars emerging at the Public Garden.

FORAKER DOUBTS COURT'S DECISION

WASHINGTON—Whether President Roosevelt acted within his constitutional rights in discharging from the army the battalion of colored troops alleged to have engaged in shooting up the town of Brownsville, Tex., was not determined by the decision of the supreme court of the United States, according to the view of Senator Foraker.

The authority of the President to make the discharge was confirmed in the lower New York court, and the action of the supreme court leaves that decision standing. Senator Foraker announces, however, that he proposes to push his bill for the reinstatement of the men, if they can satisfy a commission of army officers that individually they had no part in the Brownsville affray.

SOLDIERS CLASH AT MANCHURIA

AMOI—An official report was received today of a clash near Mukden, Manchuria, last Sunday between 1000 mutinous soldiers and a column of government troops sent against them with galling guns.

The troops were repulsed with a loss of 60 men and reinforcements have been asked for. The cause of the revolutionary outbreak is not stated. The insurgent leaders are recruiting men in a number of Chinese towns.

NEW CURATE AT TRINITY. The Rev. E. T. Tutill of Seranton, Pa., has begun his services as curate of Trinity Church. He succeeds the Rev. Appleton Grannis, who was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Apostles in New York.

NATIONS PLAN TO WARN CHINA

American, German and British Representatives at Peking to Protest Reactionary Tendency of the New Regime.

PEKIN—The American, German and British diplomatic representatives here today decided to make a protest against the reactionary tendency of the new regime, which was responsible for the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai, unless unforeseen developments make such a step inadvisable. Their protest will not attempt a defense of Yuan, but will caution the new regime against adopting a too rigorous anti-foreign policy.

The Japanese profess to be displeased with Yuan's removal, but the foreign diplomats here believe that they aided in bringing it about.

BUSINESS MEN ACT ON TRANSIT

A number of business men who have shops along Tremont street in Scollay square and in this immediate vicinity have formed a temporary organization to bring about a rearrangement of the transit facilities in Scollay square, which they consider impaired since the opening of the new Washington street tunnel.

Next Monday evening another meeting will be held, at which a committee of five merchants, to be appointed by the chairman, Henry C. Brine, will report a plan of action. A committee of three, consisting of Henry Goodwin, Charles E. Clift and C. C. Clisbe, has already been appointed to visit hotel landlords and property owners to interest them in the work.

L REPORT SHOWS SURPLUS IN HAND

The gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the past year, according to the annual reports, amounted to \$14,074,696. The operating expenses footed up \$9,545,385, and the net earnings were \$4,529,310.

From this last figure is to be deducted \$2,760,218 on account of leased railways, and \$1,011,028 for taxes, interest on debt and depreciation. These deductions leave \$840,063 as balance available for dividends. The dividends amounted to \$778,000, leaving \$62,063 as surplus.

SCHOOL BOARD CHOOSES ELLIS

David A. Ellis was elected chairman of the Boston school board Monday evening to organize for the year. Joseph Lee, the new member, sat with the board for the first time. George E. Brock was chosen treasurer of the board. Mr. Ellis succeeds James J. Storrow as chairman.

CANTON, China—Canton is to have a "bund." This news would not impress the casual resident of the western world, even if he knew what a "bund" was, but it has a great significance for the future of this ancient Chinese port and province.

A "bund" is primarily an embankment or dike extending along a riverside or harbor front, but in the picturesque phraseology of the Europeanized orient it has come to have the especial meaning of a causeway or esplanade on the top of such a dike. For various reasons having to do with the genius loci of oriental ports this causeway has come to play an important part in the business and social life of these ports. At least that is the case in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin, along the China coast, and in Nagasaki, Yokohama and other foreigner-frequented ports of the Mikado's empire.

Owing to the maritime nature of the life and commerce of these places, the "bund" is the front door of the city. The visitor gets his first and last impression of the town looking seaward from the river or bay. He first steps ashore on the "bund," his friends meet him, at least on the "bund," if not at the ship's side, and if he is a dignitary any ceremonies or pageantry that may be incidental to his coming hither or going hence either begins or ends at the "bund."

Everybody—that is, every foreigner—everybody—in the place gets to the bund at least once a day; consequently it is one of the meeting places of the civilized residents, and naturally it becomes a clearing house for news, rumors, jokes and stories that have the "savor of the soil." Accordingly the bund has become to be regarded as the proper home of all that is strange or startling in the way of current information, and anything particularly incredible is known in the richly ornate parlance of the East as "a bunder."

All this is by the way and incidental to the true purpose of the bund. This cosmopolitan, amphibious thoroughfare, this boulevard flanked on one side by mansions, palaces, godowns, hongs, warehouses and other edifices, on the other by water—more or less blue—is truly a cargo-hatch through which the commercial wares of the place pour in an unceasing stream. Here the lighters draw up and moor, for in most of the harbors of the Far East the ships anchor in the roadway and lighter their cargo, there being no wharfage for deep water craft.

The "bund" of an oriental city presents a busy scene and a variegated one. Jostling coolies with heavy burdens swinging from their neckyokes chatter and shout, grimy stevedores lift and tug unloading cargo, panting rickshaws men stridently call out to pedestrians soliciting fares. Europeans in sun helmets and the white or khaki street raiment of their orientalized kind stroll about or shout orders to their native coadjutors.

MANY AT WORK TO HELP SICILY

(Continued From Page One.)

that he has the situation well in hand. The uninjured survivors at last appear to have emerged from their stupor and for the first time are rendering valuable aid in the work of rescue.

General Mazzi has established a complete military cordon around Messina.

Appeals were made today to the northern cities of Italy to throw open their doors to the quake refugees. The impossibility of Naples, Rome, Palermo and other southern cities caring for all the victims is now apparent.

Twenty thousand survivors are now in Naples and the facilities there are so overstressed that the work cannot be done as carefully as it should be.

The situation in Rome is almost as bad and will be quite so, unless relief from other cities is forthcoming immediately.

Bologna has volunteered to care for 300 of the sufferers. It is planned to send the future arrivals from the quake section to Bologna, Florence, Genoa and Milan.

Bay State's Emissary to Messina Gives Plans

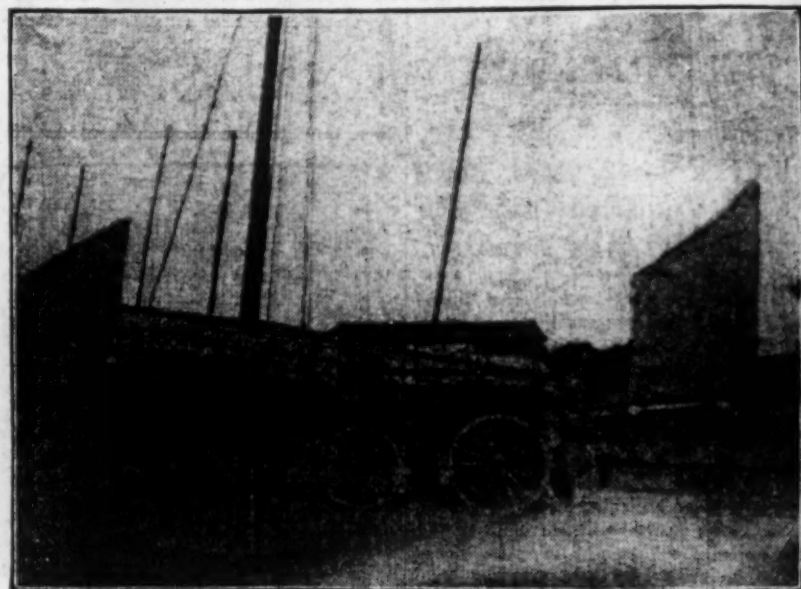
Edmund Billings, secretary of the Good Government Association, chosen to represent the Massachusetts Italian relief committee on the scene of the quake before leaving New York on the Wilhelm der Grosse for Cherbourg today outlined his plans.

"From Cherbourg I will go by the quickest route to Rome, and there will leave Mrs. Billings," said Mr. Billings.

"I represent the state of Massachusetts," he continued, "and I am accredited to the American embassy at Rome. I have no definite plans; it will be a question of what common sense, applied to the situation as I find it, shall command."

"It is the idea of both myself and the relief committee, however, that I should go to Messina itself. My mission is really twofold; I go to Italy first as an adviser on the spot of the Massachusetts relief committee; I am to keep the committee informed as to the actual conditions which must be faced, the methods of relief employed and by whom they are employed. I am to work in full co-operation with the Italian Red Cross Society."

Regarding the money sent from Massachusetts, he said: "It merely means that this committee and Massachusetts feel that the large



MAIL DAY ON THE "BUND."

Scene on the river front of Tientsin, on the Pei-ho, where the greater part of the commerce of the great capital province seeks an outlet to the sea.

SAVE NATURAL RESOURCES URGES GOVERNOR STUART

Chief Executive of Pennsylvania in Biennial Message Reviews the Progress of State and Exhorts People to Protect and Develop Her Forests.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Gov. Edwin S. Stuart, in his biennial message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, devotes much space to the subject of the preservation of natural resources. He discusses phases of the subject pertinent not only to Pennsylvania, but to the country generally. The Governor says in part:

"The preservation of the forests is indispensable in maintaining and regulating the water supply. Forests regulate the distribution of rainfall and lessen the frequency and destructive effects of flood and frost."

"The annual floods, especially in the Pittsburgh district, causing enormous destruction of property, will be controlled in large degree, and probably be prevented, by attention to farm cultivation at the head waters, by proper forestation of the non-agricultural lands within the various water sheds, by reforestation of denuded areas, and by attention to details of stream control."

"Pennsylvania early recognized the vital importance of conserving the forests, and created a department of forestry. A state forestry academy has been established, and young men are

sum of other people's money which has been turned over constitutes a trust, and a trust that will not be fully discharged unless they take every reasonable precaution in handling it; and one reasonable precaution has seemed to the committee to send me over there to see that the money is doing as much good as possible."

"I am carrying a limited amount of money for the relief of any Americans, more especially citizens of Massachusetts and Boston, who may be in distress because of the earthquake."

"My second object and duty is to be to answer inquiries from Italians in this city and this state for missing relatives. We have received today more than 50 requests from Italian residents of Boston, for news of brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers at home, and it is to be my duty to find these people if possible and forward answers to the inquiries."

"Letters from the state department at Washington will accredit me to the American ambassador at Rome. I have also a large number of letters to bankers, to Americans living in Italy, and a number of personal letters to Ambassador Griscom."

Griscom Given Orders On U. S. Appropriation

WASHINGTON—Although the measures voted by Congress giving \$500,000 in cash and \$300,000 in supplies for the quake survivors will not technically become laws until signed by the President, the state department, after a conference between President Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary Bacon and others, cabled Ambassador Griscom to draw upon this government for \$100,000 the minute he received authentic news that the bill became a law.

After his conference with the President Mr. Bacon said of the special committee at Rome: "The members of this committee are known personally by the President, Secretary Root, myself and others, and we feel sure every cent will accomplish its greatest good."

"The money which will be distributed through the Italian Red Cross Society," he continued, "will be handled, we feel confident, with equal wisdom and efficiency."

Order Four Battleships of U. S. Fleet to Naples

WASHINGTON—Admiral Sperry was ordered by the navy department late today to proceed to Naples with four ships as soon as possible to offer aid to the Italian government. He was directed to distribute the remaining ships of the fleet among Mediterranean ports.

Two of the battleships will go to Toulon, France, and two others (additional

taught the principles of practical forestry. After graduating they are employed as foresters on the Pennsylvania reservations.

"The acquisition of water rights by individuals and private corporations will, in the near future, present a problem for the people of the state. No grant should be made of water privileges except under restrictions which will properly protect the rights of the public."

The Governor recommends the construction of a great road to be known as the people's state highway, "to extend from the seaboard to the Ohio valley, between the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, via Harrisburg, the capital."

Civil service is recommended for all minor positions in the state departments. The Governor also recommends legislation to improve the precautions against mine disasters and to better provide against child labor abuses. He points with pride to the fact that the state appropriates \$7,500,000 a year to the public schools, exceeding the appropriations of any other state, and to the fact that the net state debt is only \$47,000.

to the Ohio and Missouri) will go to Turkish ports. This program will not interfere with the assembling of the fleet as originally contemplated at Gibraltar prior to its leaving for Hampton Roads. The ships of the first division which are to go to Naples, include the flagship Connecticut, Capt. H. Osterhaus, the Kansas, the Vermont and the Minnesota. The fleet is scheduled to arrive at Hampton Roads Feb. 22.

Quake Survivors Cared for in Vatican Hospital

ROME—The Vatican hospital has been thrown open to care for 1500 wounded from Messina and Reggio.

The Pope, who has not left the extraterritorial ground since the loss of temporal power by the Catholic church in 1870, entered the hospital to console the injured.

To avoid setting foot on Italian ground the Pope passed over the arch connecting the Basilica with the hospital, which is on Italian territory.

Hamburg Sails, Carrying Free Supplies for Italy

NEW YORK—The Hamburg American liner Hamburg sailed for Naples today loaded with supplies for the earthquake sufferers free of all freight charges.

In response to the announcement of this line that it would carry free 25 passengers, hundreds of Sicilians swarmed the dock and the company officials had difficulty in selecting the persons to whom the offer would be the greatest boon.

Almost all the steamship lines have offered to carry relief supplies to Italy free of charge and the only lines between this country and Italian ports charging full freight rates for relief supplies are the lines owned and conducted by Italians.

Bay State Fund Grows Rapidly in a Few Hours

Subscriptions to the Massachusetts Italian relief fund up to Tuesday morning amounted to \$90,932.18, as reported by Lee, Higginson & Co., treasurers. This shows an increase of about \$8000 during the past 24 hours.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson, in response to several inquiries as to the acceptability of small sums, stated that as treasurers for the fund his firm would be glad to accept any sum, no matter how large or how small.

The amount reported as collected to date by the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross, through its treasurer, Gardner M. Lane, Tuesday morning was \$19,454.80.

SECRET SERVICE MESSAGE CAUSES MEMBERS TO SMILE

Motion by Griggs (Mo.) to Return It to President Withdrawn and Document Is Referred to Committee.

HILARITY FREQUENT

WASHINGTON—Attentions of an unusual nature were paid in the House of Representatives to the reading of the message from the President replying to a resolution calling upon him to explain the intimation in his annual message that members of Congress were afraid to be investigated by the secret service.

The message was read as soon as the Italian relief measure was put through.

The President's specific references to speeches by Tawney, Minn., Smith, O.; Sherley, Ky., and Fitzgerald, N. Y., when the provision for the restriction of the operations of the secret service was up for discussion, and also to Mr. Busbey, the speaker's private secretary, created a storm of laughter. The speaker several times vigorously rapped for order.

Mr. Busbey said: "The article quoted from the Chicago Inter-Ocean in the President's message was prepared in the regular course of work as a newspaper correspondent when I was the representative of the Inter-Ocean. It was written in 1903. No member of Congress inspired it, nor was any member of Congress consulted about it."

As the reading proceeded many of the members chuckled and others laughed outright.

When the reading had been concluded Mr. Perkins (N. Y.), chairman of the special committee which originally considered the matter, moved that the message be referred to that committee.

"Is an amendment in order to that motion?" inquired Mr. Griggs (Ga.).

"It is," replied the speaker.

"Then," said Mr. Griggs, "I move that this message be returned to the President."

"Oh, no, Oh, no," shouted several of Mr. Griggs' Democratic colleagues. Mr. Griggs withdrew his motion. The message was referred.

Members of the House mentioned in the message declined to make any public statement in reply.

You Should Visit the
HOTEL LENOX
Cor. Boylston and Exeter Sts
BOSTON



BECAUSE

- Reservations may be wired at the expense of the management. If desired, the hotel porters with taxicab will meet you.
- Easy access to shopping districts, theatres, etc.—an attractive feature to strangers stopping in the city.
- Occupies an exceptionally open and airy site in Boston's fashionable Back Bay district.
- Its 250 luxuriously appointed rooms are arranged singly and en suite. There are 150 private baths. Each room has an outside exposure and long distance telephone.
- The unique Palm Room and very effective Pergola are striking features of the Lenox. Boston's most popular Restaurants.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
AINSLIE & GRABOW COMPANY

REDUCTIONS FOR JANUARY ONLY

\$45 Suits
Or OVERCOATS for
\$35.00

A. H. MATZ & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
33 Huntington Avenue.

Real Estate and Insurance
NATHAN H. WEIL
YORKVILLE BANK BUILDING
Third Ave. and 5th St., New York
Telephone 1967-7951

Leading Events in Athletic World—Players are Reinstated

WISCONSIN MAY NOT PLAY VARSITY BASEBALL THIS SEASON

Athletic Council Notifies Students' Conference Committee That It Will Consider the Question Shortly.

STUDENTS OBJECT

MADISON, Wis.—Undergraduates at the University of Wisconsin are somewhat anxious regarding the question of having a varsity baseball team during the coming season. A notice has been sent to the students' conference committee by the athletic council informing it that the question of intercollegiate baseball will be taken up shortly, and while it has not been officially stated that the students will not be allowed to maintain a nine, it is generally felt that that will be the result of the coming conference.

This action, coming as it does at the very time when it seemed as if the university was again to resume its old time prominent place in intercollegiate athletics, taking high rank in football, basketball, basketball, track and rowing contests, is causing the undergraduates much uneasiness.

As compensation for the giving up of this sport the council proposes to allow the students holding athletic tickets to the intercollegiate baseball games to have free use of the council skating rink in the rear of the gymnasium and later to engage in interclass baseball on the lower campus. The students' conference committee will make a vigorous protest against the abolition of intercollegiate baseball.

The principal argument of the council in favor of abolishing this sport is said to be because it is not self-supporting and that it takes the students away on long trips. The members of the conference committee do not believe that the argument is sufficient. In speaking of this question one of the students' committee says:

"Wisconsin is not in intercollegiate athletics to make money, and the proposition of the council is inconsistent. If we are to do away with baseball because it does not pay, what shall we do with the rowing department? It costs between \$3000 and \$4000 to send the crews to Poughkeepsie every year, and only a handful of students see the races.

"It seems, also, that the objection that the baseball team takes long trips and its members consequently 'cut' classes to their scholastic injury, is not well taken, because the baseball season is short and the trips are generally arranged so that the players do not lose much classroom work. Frequently the baseball players are among the best students in the university."

REINSTATE TWO BALL PLAYERS

The National Commission Removes Ban on Sebring and Ward—Minor Leagues Are Still Unsettled.

CINCINNATI, O.—The most important work done by the National commission at its first day's session in this city Monday was the reinstatement of William Sebring and Joseph Ward, two men who had been blacklisted for playing with "outlaw" clubs. This was Sebring's third application, and he was fined \$200 outright, and the club which purchases him must pay \$800 to the Cincinnati club, to whom Sebring is indebted for that amount.

Ward was reinstated without any fine and he was immediately sold to the New York Americans. He is a clever infielder and ought to prove a good man for the Highlanders.

Tannehill, Keeley, Johnson, Blakeship and Freeman of the Washington team were reinstated on the payment of a nominal fine for playing against ineligible teams. The case of Hal Chase of the New York Americans was not taken up.

In his annual report President Herrmann showed that 4877 letters and telegrams were sent out during the year, and that 124 findings were promulgated. This was an increase of 33 per cent over the work of the previous year.

He reported that the actual cost of maintaining and operating the commission during the year was \$8400, but that this did not include the amount paid out during the recent world's championship series.

The schedule committee of the National and the American leagues, which was to meet Monday, did not, but will probably meet in about 10 days in Cleveland. The reason for the change is that President Johnson misunderstood the order of the two leagues regarding this meeting, issued at New York, and did not bring his schedule committee with him.

The commission decided that major league clubs might hereafter purchase players after Dec. 1, instead of after Feb. 1. August Herrmann was re-elected chairman of the commission, and John E. Bruce secretary.

HARVARD HAS HARD SCHEDULE

Ten games are to be played by the Harvard hockey team this winter, according to the schedule given out by the management. Three of the games are to be played with strong Canadian teams.

Jan. 6, Technology at Cambridge; Jan. 9, Columbia at New York; Jan. 13, Williams at Cambridge; Jan. 16, Princeton at New York; Jan. 23, St. Francis College at Cambridge; Jan. 27, Laval University at Cambridge; Jan. 30, Ottawa at Cambridge; Feb. 6, Cornell at Cambridge; Feb. 13, Dartmouth at Cambridge; Feb. 20, Yale at New York.

HOPES TO WIN HARVARD SERIES.



FRED MURPHY '09
Captain Yale University Baseball Team.

WOMEN PLAYERS WANT RATING

NEW YORK—Initial steps have been taken by women lawn tennis players toward promulgating a ranking for themselves. The subject has been discussed among them since two weeks ago, when it was known that Dr. P. B. Hawk, chairman of the national ranking committee, and his associates would again pass the rating of the women of this country, despite the fact that they had practically received a promise of ranking from the national association for the last two years.

While the plans have not fully matured, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, the present holder of the national championship title, is expected to head the women's committee. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is also likely to serve upon the committee because of her interest in the women's tennis at Newport, the intercity matches, St. Nicholas rink indoor tournaments and the more important meetings of women on the courts. Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, formerly national champion; Miss May Sutton and Mrs. A. G. Miles (formerly Miss Clover Boldt) are among those whose help to pass judgment as to rankings will be sought in carrying out the project.

HARVARD LOSES TWO MEN.

G. Browne and Paul Brooks will not try for the Harvard basketball team this year. They were both members of the 1908 five and their loss will be seriously felt.

HARVARD TRACK TEAM AT WORK

Candidates for the University Team Hold Meeting in Union and Renew Active Training.

A meeting for all candidates for the Harvard track team was held Monday night at the Union. Captain Rand, W. F. Garcelon '95, graduate manager of athletics, and Coach Quinn were the speakers. Mr. Garcelon spoke of the prospects for the year, and said that he expected a victory this year over Yale. He urged the men to keep in training all the time, and emphasized the importance of continuous preparation beginning with freshman year and continuing through the four years of college. Stars cannot be developed in one year's training.

Captain Rand outlined the plans for the season. Track work will begin immediately and continue without a break through the spring. Training for the track events will be under the supervision of Trainer Donovan. Daily practice will be held in Hersey gymnasium on the board track on Holmes Field back of Langdell Hall, from 10-11 in the morning and 3:30-4:30 in the afternoon. Coach Quinn will have charge of the field events as usual in the baseball cage until the baseball practice begins.

Mr. Quinn spoke entirely upon the field events, and said he would give the men just as much time as he could spare from the hockey team during the winter months. He will be at the gymnasium Monday and Thursday evenings to coach the high jumpers and shot-putters. The first of several handicap competitions will be held January 28. Outdoor work on the board track began Monday. The greater part of Trainer Donovan's attention at present will be paid to developing a winning relay team to run against Yale at the B. A. games in February. The outlook for a fast team is very bright with such runners in college as de Selding, Merriew, Jacques, Watson and Ryley.

Owing to a lack of ice on Soldier's field the hockey team was unable to hold practice Monday afternoon. Regular practice will be held every afternoon except when a game is scheduled, if the ice permits. The training table was started Monday evening. The following men, who are at present on the first team, compose the table: Capt. Willets, Washburn, Paine, Ford, Gardner, Morgan, Hicks and Manager Cate.

A change has been made in the schedule of games, owing to the inability of the Ottawa University team to make the trip to Cambridge for the game with Harvard on January 30. The Wanderers of New York will play the Crimson on that date.

Hockey Scores

Thistles, 4; Pennsylvania, 1.

ANNUAL MEETING NOW AWAITED BY GOLF FOLLOWERS

Only Two Clubs Openly Candidates for the Amateur Championship Event of the United States Association.

DEAL SHOULD GET IT

NEW YORK—The followers of golf are now looking forward to the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association which is to be held in this city Friday night. It is generally felt that matters of much moment to golfers will be discussed at the meeting and the action of western followers of the sport is awaited with considerable interest. While there has been talk of a bolt on the part of the western clubs, it is generally felt here that everything will go along smoothly.

Only two candidates are openly in the field for the amateur golf championship of 1909, the Deal (N. J.), Golf and Country Club and the Chicago Golf Club. Deal was outvoted last year in favor of Garden City and Wheaton, the course of the Chicago Golf Club, was the place chosen in 1897 and 1905. The Nassau Country Club, however, has offered its course for any championship. The balloting for the competition will be between the three clubs named unless others may be proposed later.

By districts the championship has been played seven times in the M. G. A. four times at Chicago, once at Newport. In 1903 and 1904 the championship was at Nassau and Baltusrol in succession. This makes a precedent to make an M. G. A. course again available this year, which means that to have held it at Garden City last year does not injure the chances of Deal or Nassau for 1909. This is particularly true of Deal, which is accessible to Philadelphia as to Manhattan. The Deal playing distance is 6162 yards and the par 74. It may be readily stretched out 200 yards by setting back tees and long players level over this course. The open tournaments here run from 125 to 200 starters, and as Deal is in touch by railway and trolley with Asbury Park, Long Branch, Seabright and other coast resorts there is no scarcity of hotel accommodations. The Wheaton course is of 6068 yards and the par 75.

At every championship the home players predominate in the entries and usually among the qualifiers, but it by no means follows that a home player shall win. Among those to twice gain the title, J. D. Travers, H. C. Egan and H. J. Whigham won in the East and West, while W. J. Travis won the three-time honors at Garden City, Nassau and Atlantic City. Of single winners Byers of Pittsburg won at Englewood, James of Glenview over his home course, Har-

Notes From the Field of Sports

Captain Robert Caldwell of the Cornell University baseball team has announced that he will play in the outfield when not pitching. He is practicing on outfield work every day.

Contracts for 1909 are being sent to the Chicago American players this week. With the new year carefully ushered in, President Comiskey will turn his attention to signing up his team for the coming season.

The first football game to be played by eleven composed of Chinese and Japanese players was held in Oakland, Cal., Monday. The Chinese team won by a score of 10 to 0. The signals were all given in English.

For the first time in the history of the Cooper-Keith rugby football cup, it has been won by an American team. The Stanford University team, which won the championship of the West, visited Vancouver, B. C., during the holidays and defeated the Vancouver team in two straight games. This brings the trophy to this country and the next matches played for it must be held at Palo Alto, Cal.

Robert Fowler of the Cambridgeport gymnasium has entered the amateur Marathon run which is to be held Friday night in the Madison Square Garden, New York.

Mrs. J. B. Bradt and Mrs. G. H. Mackay had the highest scores at the combined ladies' night and invitation whist tournament of the American Whist Club Monday night. Play was under the average system and they finished plus 134-7.

Calvin Demarest of Chicago defeated J. A. Hendricks, 250 to 73, and Thomas Gallagher, 250 to 148, in two matches at 181 ball line billiards Monday night. They were practice matches in preparation for the world's professional championship to be held later in the season.

An effort is being made to form a new golf club for Andover and Lawrence. Andover formerly had a club with links on the hill, but there was not enough interest taken to make it pay, and the land has been marked off into building lots. The new course is planned for the vicinity of Cochichewick lake, North Andover.

DUAL ATHLETIC MEET AT LYNN

LYNN—One of the most interesting as well as the hardest fought athletic indoors meets to be held this season will be that which will occur at the local Y. M. C. A. tonight between the Lynn and Somerville Y. M. C. A. Already 100 entries have been made. There are to be six events, including the 20-yard dash, the pole vault, the three standing broad jumps, the 12-pound shot put, rope climb and relay race for picked teams from the two gymnasiums.

Somerville has a very fast gymnasium team. Last year at the state indoor meet the team made more points than any of its competitors and was given the prize. Lynn, however, expects to win in the dual meet. Suitable prizes will be given, first being a solid gold monogram stickpin, while the winning team will receive a silver cup.

WANT ALL-WINTER BASEBALL GAMES

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—All-winter baseball games are now being talked about for this place next winter. The idea is to have a winter baseball schedule for Sunday games between teams composed of major league players, as an inducement to get them to winter here.

Hugh McBrean of the Boston American is said to be interested in the idea and in an interview he said:

"If authority could be obtained for getting the players and carrying out a 13-Sunday schedule of winter baseball here, it would benefit the players and would draw from every major league club."

Bowling Results

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.				
Club	1	2	3	Totals
Colonial	401	487	475	1363
909th A. A.	454	418	458	1330
Central	474	453	482	1409
Calumet	419	485	406	1310

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.				
Club	1	2	3	Totals
Wintthrop Y. C.	444	453	451	1348
Cottage Park Y. C.	442	478	446	1366
Dudley	443	490	485	1418
Winnor	402	442	455	1299
Oxford	402	483	514	1459
Colonial	434	479	425	1338

BLUMBERG DEFEATS TOLINS.

NEW YORK—H. Blumberg of the Columbia chess team defeated L. Tolins of Cornell in the first of their match games Monday night. The games are played to determine which of these players will have a place on the American team to compete against Oxford and Cambridge in the cable chess match for the Rice international trophy. Tolins resigned after 38 moves.

BOWLING EXPERTS TO MEET.

NEW YORK—James Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., considered the best bowler in the East, and Louis Franz of Cleveland, O., who holds the same title in the West, have practically agreed on all details for a match of 30 games in a home and home series, total pins to count. The first series will be rolled in Brooklyn Feb. 21, and the return series in Cleveland.

SOUTH BEND MAKES PLANS TO BANISH ITS SLOT MACHINES

City Council to Compel Police to Act—Modern Woodmen Will Build Fifty Thousand Dollar Temple.

GETS GOLD ALBUM

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—A city free from the slot machine evil and a step toward banishing gambling from South Bend is the ambition of Councilmen Rogers and Whiteman, as expressed by them at the regular meeting of the common council this week. They say it is within the province of the council to see that the police department obeys the council's mandates, and that councilmen should not give up the fight until every gaming machine is banished from South Bend.

The Standard Oil Company entertained its employees at its fifth annual banquet and dance. The Chicago office was represented by E. J. Bullock and W. J. Holton. D. L. Guilfoyle, the local manager, who was toastmaster, traced the rise of the South Bend branch from its establishment 25 years ago with two employees, to its present force of 70.

First action toward tentative plans for a \$50,000 business block and lodge temple was taken at a meeting of Colfax camp, No. 3366, Modern Woodmen of America.

At a banquet at the Oliver Hotel John Mohler Studebaker, Sr., president of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, was presented an 18-carat gold album, weighing 50 ounces.

Finding that the heavy wooden target used by police in practice is being cut to pieces by the bullets from the guns of the patrolmen, a boiler-iron target has been ordered from Chicago, and will soon be placed as a protection to the thick wooden boards.

The fifth annual Orphans' Home library presentation by Mr. and Mrs. Max Livingston took place in the assembly hall of the Home in Mishawaka, Ind. The library was established originally with 500 odd volumes.

TECH'S EXPENSES ARE GAINING

Treasurer's Reports Shows Increase in Ratio Despite Larger Receipts—Bigger Salaries and Wages.

According to the report of Francis R. Hart, treasurer of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has just been submitted for the year ending Sept. 30, 1908, the cost of maintaining the institution has increased in a far greater ratio than the income, although there is a decided increase shown in the receipts.

The total income for 1908 is \$517,878, an increase of \$12,111.38 in available funds over that of 1907.

The total expenditures for 1908 were \$541,010.23, making an increase for 1908 of \$30,930.73. This increase is accounted for by an increase of \$16,802 for salaries and wages and \$15,125 for miscellaneous expenses.

The total excess of expense for the last year is \$23,131, against \$4002 in 1907, an increase of \$18,229.

The assets of the institute make a grand total of \$4,031,024.

BASKETBALL RESUMED AT TUFTS.

MEDFORD—Basketball practice was indulged in at Tufts Monday for the first time since college closed for the holidays. The team is now busy preparing for the game with Technology Jan. 7, which opens the schedule. There are many candidates, and Captain Kimball expects to put out a fast aggregation, with the help of Coach Pulsifer.

The lineup in practice was: Varsity, Captain Kimball lf., Dickenson rf., Atwood c., Hatch lb., Gordon rb.; scrubs, Skilling rb., Morse lb., Houghton c., Fisher rf., Ritachy lf.

SPEAR EJECTED PRESIDENT.

Lewis R. Spear was elected president of the Bay State Automobile Association at the annual meeting in Charlton Monday, to succeed Eliot C. Lee. Besides the president the following officers were elected: Harland W. Whipple, vice-president; J. S. Hathaway, treasurer; J. Fortescue, secretary. Mr. Fortescue now is entering upon his fourth term in office. The board of directors also elected yesterday for 1909, is: George W. McNear, C. F. Whitney, F. A. Hinchcliffe, Kenneth Blake and Dr. John F. Hovestadt.

ALASKA USES DOGS TO SATISFY DESIRE FOR RACING SPORT

Enthusiastic Spirits Enter Animals for Four-Day Race—Ten Thousand Dollar Prize Is Offered.

KENNEL CLUBS GROW

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It seems that the people of Alaska are not going to allow their isolated position nor the rigors of climate to deprive them of the pleasure and excitement of racing sports. Although they are denied horse racing because of unsuitable conditions, they have found a substitute in dog racing.

Last April was inaugurated what is called the All-Alaska sweepstakes, the course being from Nome to Candle and return, a distance of 440 miles. Ten dog teams were entered for the race, which occupied four days. Telephone stations were installed at intervals along the course to report the progress of the race, and the excitement was said to be such that few men slept until it was over.

As a result of this race, kennel clubs have been organized in all the large mining towns in Alaska, and from Juneau to the circle dog teams are training and becoming hardened for the event in April. Ten thousand dollars is offered for the winning team, and entries are coming in from all parts of the north.

The dog-wolf is the beast of burden of the northland, and takes the place which the horse occupies in other countries. These animals combine the strength and endurance of the wolf with the gentler domestic qualities of the dog, and for a long race are far superior to the setter or collie. The owner of the winning team in the race of last spring will enter a team of Irish setters next April as an experiment.

PLANETARY SHOW WILL BE BRIGHT

Venus and Mars Unusually in Evidence in Celestial Schedule—Thirteen Full Moons Promised.

The astronomical calculations for the year 1909 show that all the leading planets will be in favorable positions for observation at some time during the year.

Mercury may be seen without telescope aid at six different periods of several days each. Three of these, when the planet is in the west after sunset, will occur in January, May and September. At the other periods, coming in March, July and October, the planet must be looked for in the east before sunrise.

Venus is brilliant in the morning sky before sunrise at the opening of the year, but after three months passes behind the sun and will be seen in the evening for the remainder of the year. In December it will be very brilliant.

Mars will become conspicuous in the later evening hours in July and will be exceptionally brilliant in September.

Jupiter will be visible in the evening until August. Saturn will be in the evening sky for the first three months and again for the last five months of the year.

The moon is at its full phase 13 times. August having the honor of two full moons. Until that month the moon is full by the 6th of each calendar month, and after that month between the 26th and 30th. The moon will occult the planet Mars on Sept. 1, as viewed from New England.

Two total eclipses of the moon will occur. In that of June 3 the moon will rise eclipsed, the latter half of the eclipse only being visible in this longitude. That of Nov. 27 occurs in the early morning between 1:12 and 6:38 a. m.

A small partial eclipse of the sun will come June 17 near sunset. The central path of this eclipse will pass nearly over the North Pole.

A partial eclipse of the sun on Dec. 12 can be observed only in high southern latitudes.

HEAVY INCREASES IN STUDENT BODY AT SMITH COLLEGE

Forty-One States and Three Foreign Countries Represented, Massachusetts and New York Leading.

CHANGES IN STUDIES

NORTHAMPTON—Forty-one states of the Union and three foreign countries—Japan, the Caroline and Philippine Islands—are represented at Smith College this year, according to the annual report of President Seelye. Massachusetts is represented by 403 girls, New York by 302 and New Jersey by 101. During the past year the student body has increased in number from 1380 to 1482. President Seelye is of the opinion that the rapid increase in college entrance requirements has been excessive and injurious.

"The scholarship of women," says President Seelye, "is, on the average, higher than that of men. They devote themselves more conscientiously to their required work; they are not troubled by intercollegiate athletic contests, but their academic work is somewhat hindered by intercollegiate amusements."

In discussing the elective system, the head of the college maintains that the attention of the undergraduate is distracted by the multiplicity of studies offered for their election and the manifold books consulted in the prosecution of these studies.

There would be "greater economy of force and less superficial scholarship," he thinks, if this tendency were checked. The difficulty in securing numerical adjustment between classes and teachers, owing to the popularity of some courses over others, which he thinks is governed largely by tradition handed down from class to class, militates against securing satisfactory individual instruction.

No recommendations are made in this connection, but it is clear that some sort of change of curriculum is favored.

Richardson's
389 Washington St.

This is the Time

for you to fix up on winter clothing.

Our Suits and Overcoats have all been reduced in price, but the Alfred Benjamin & Co. standard of tailoring is there just the same. You can't buy better clothing anywhere, and at this particular season of the year you'll find the prices and the saving very interesting.

\$50 Suits and Overcoats \$40
\$40 Suits and Overcoats \$32
\$35 Suits and Overcoats \$28
\$30 Suits and Overcoats \$23
\$25 Suits and Overcoats \$19

Fancy Waistcoats, Raincoats, Dress Suits, Auto Coats, Bath and Lounging Robes, House Coats, Smoking Jackets and Manhattan Shirts, all at marked down prices.

Charles B. Hubbell, Manager

MALDEN, MELROSE AND EVERETT HEAR ADVICE OF MAYORS

Opposition to Terminal Site
Desired by Boston Elevated
Voiced by Executive of
First Named City.

THREE INAUGURALS

MALDEN—Mayor G. Louis Richards, Republican, received the oath of office for the second time at the hands of Judge Charles M. Bruce of the Malden district court.

In his inaugural address, Mayor Richards strongly commended the work of the Malden board of trade in securing new industries for the city and he urged the cooperation of the city government in the work. He called to their attention the lack of proper factory buildings and urged that they do all in their power to better this condition.

Regarding the proposed elevated structure for Malden, Mayor Richards urged the city government to exercise great care in granting locations to the road and in granting a terminal site. He strongly opposed the granting of the site in Middlesex and Center streets which the Boston Elevated requests, and urged the members of the city government to appear in opposition to it at the hearings soon to be held before the railroad commissioners.

Mayor Richards recommended the enlarging of Main street between the upper and lower squares. He urged the construction of a subway for foot passengers under the Boston & Maine tracks as soon as the grade crossing at Pleasant street is abolished, to connect Florence and Pleasant streets. He asks additional fire hydrants and police signal boxes, the erection of conduits for police and fire department wires to avoid contact with electric light wires, the continuation of the finance commission's investigations into the city's accounts, better and cleaner facilities for milk production on the outskirts of the city and better street railway facilities in the northerly section. He also urged the appointment of a building commission of three members to serve three years each, to have charge of all municipal buildings to be erected by the city.

Beautifying of Melrose Urged by Mayor Moore

MELROSE—Mayor Eugene H. Moore, Republican, took the oath of office for his third term before the board of aldermen and assembled citizens in the auditorium, City Clerk W. DeHaven Jones administering the oath.

In his inaugural address, Mayor Moore strongly recommends the building of a new fire station at Melrose Highlands and the installation of better apparatus in the Highlands. He urged the purchase of land and the erection of a city stable as a principle of economy, and asked that a new commission be appointed to carry on the work of the old commission on this matter.

For the city beautiful, the mayor recommends the purchase of the ice houses of the Fells Ice Company on Main street at Ell pond, the demolition of these buildings and the making of public parks on these sites. He also recommends the taking of land on the northerly shores of the pond for park purposes, to carry out the purpose of the citizens in accepting the playground act on the last Legislature.

For the preservation of the beautiful shade trees of the city, Mayor Moore recommends that all telephone and telegraph wires be placed underground. Greater economy in school administration, the enlargement of the contagious hospital and a larger police force are also urged.

Everett Mayor Advocates Erection of City Building

EVERETT—In his inaugural address, delivered before the city government of Everett, Mayor Charles Bruce, Republican, strongly advocates the purchasing of land and the erection of a city building for city offices. He said: "The crowded conditions at City Hall emphasize the apparent need of providing additional and suitable quarters. The administrative offices should be established in one building, which is not at present possible. The amount paid annually by the city for rent would go a long way toward paying interest on a sum sufficiently large to provide for the erection of a suitable municipal building."

Regarding the juvenile law, Mayor Bruce said: "During the year hundreds of our citizens complain of the malicious mischief committed by boys. As the law is interpreted, the police department is practically powerless. The offenders are arrested and taken to court, where, after their cases have been heard, they are, as a rule, placed on probation. The consequence is that they return home to repeat the offense, and the arresting officer is subject to ridicule. I maintain that a law which allows youthful offenders to do as they please, without fear of punishment, is a menace to the happiness and well-being of the community."

NEWS OF THE DAY FROM FOREIGN LANDS

DUTIES OF LONDON LORD MAYOR'S WIFE ARE MULTIFARIOUS

Lady Mayoress Is Responsible
for Social and Business
Success of Reign at Mansion
House.

A LADY BOUNTIFUL

LONDON—People are apt to imagine that being lady mayoress is a sinecure. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It means a great deal more than merely being the wife of the lord mayor. Her unique title is indicative of real duties, not merely a fanciful designation.

For Lady Truscott the year recently ushered in is likely to prove the most active of her life. There is a long list of compulsory obligations which it is the duty of every lady mayoress of London to get through.

A lord mayor with a conscientious appreciation of the multifarious duties of his office is one of the busiest men in London, and in all cases a very large share of his work must be borne by the lady mayoress. One occupant of the civic chair with a predilection for statistics declared that the gastronomic obligations of the lord mayor entailed the eating of his share of 300 public dinners during his year of office, adding that he fulfilled over a thousand public engagements. Two dinners or three dances in one evening soon became a mayoral commonplace.

Of the lady mayoress is not exacted the performance of all these epicurean rites, but she has a sufficiently heavy list to get through and cannot consider her duties wholly fulfilled by the proposing of an "agreeable" toast or the making of a "felicitous" speech. Her task of hostess is a far more exacting one, for with her lies the social success or failure of each entertainment.

As soon as it is ready for its new occupants the Mansion House becomes in every sense the home of the lady mayoress. Pictures and familiar articles of furniture are brought from the permanent home to make the temporary hearth as cosy and bright as possible. Lady Truscott has already arranged to receive a large and never-failing supply of flowers from Chislehurst, with which to decorate her private apartments and the public rooms for receptions and banquets. The new lady mayoress is an enthusiastic grower of bulbs, and the pleasing results of her floriculture will be a conspicuous feature of future Mansion House gatherings.

It certainly is a noteworthy experience to live in a house, if only for a year, for which one would have to pay a rental—were it the property of a private owner—according to present values, of \$200,000 a year, four times the salary of the lord mayor.

The great social event in which Lady Truscott will participate is the visit of the King and Queen of Sweden, who are to honor the city with their presence on Jan. 18. There are a great number of societies which hold their annual meeting at the Mansion House. Then will come the entertainment of foreign visitors and learned societies, banquets to mayors, balls, fetes, bazaars, conversations, varied by visits to metropolitan boroughs, attendance at charitable concerts and at meetings to respond to unforeseen calls for charitable aid.

N. H. GRANGERS ARE INSTALLED

DOVER, N. H.—The installation ceremonies of the various granges throughout the county are now in order, thus opening their fiscal years. Saturday evening the officers of Dover Grange were installed by Wesley Adams of Derry, steward of the Eastern N. H. Pomona Grange. On the same evening Past Master Albion G. Weeks installed the officers of Rochester Grange. Next Wednesday evening Edgar J. Ham, master of the Eastern N. H. Pomona Grange, will install the officers of Banner Grange of East Rochester. These installation ceremonies are attended by large delegations of grangers.

CARPET CONCERN ADDS NEW LOOMS

LOWELL—The Lyon Carpet Company will install 20 new looms in its West Adams street plant, and ground will be broken in the Spring for a substantial addition to the present plant.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ UNDER SCRUTINY

Never was royal personage the object of a scrutiny more baffled than that which all Europe now concentrates upon the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne—the elusive, reticent, little known Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who is held responsible, in all well-informed organs abroad, not only for the new aspects of the old Balkan crisis, but for the progress of those subterranean negotiations portending more serious events in the immediate future, says a writer in Current Literature. But for the archduke, avers the Paris Figaro, there would have been no revolt of Bulgaria, and but for him, the London Mail insists, the Emperor Francis Joseph would never have repudiated the treaty of Berlin.

To the intrigues of the archduke the Paris Debats attributes the passivity of official Berlin in the matter of the forthcoming congress of the powers. His personality is the key, according to the London Standard, to every contemporary riddle of diplomacy, for he has subdued to himself not only the will of the aged sovereign of the dual monarchy, but that of Emperor William himself.

Many and varied as are the diplomatic issues with which dynamic Europe is bemused, they resolve themselves one and all into a question which every newspaper from London to St. Petersburg asks in one form or another: What will the Archduke Franz Ferdinand do?

Foreign Briefs

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Six vessels, principally schooners, are overdue here.

MONTREAL—M. Chouillon, president of the French chamber of commerce here has been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

ST. PETERSBURG—Emperor Nicholas has sent \$10,000 to the Russian representative at Rome for the earthquake sufferers.

LONDON—A rumor is current here that President Roosevelt will pay a short visit to England and sail for Africa from Southampton.

SANTIAGO, Chili—At a special meeting of the Pan-American Congress here recently, Washington, D. C., was selected as the next meeting place.

LONDON—Helen King, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles R. Stockton, American delegate to the international naval conference, was recently married here to William Ainsworth Parker.

HAVANA—Governor Magoon has ordered the Cuban congress to assemble Jan. 13. Among other things the order says that no member of the Senate or House shall be absent from any session without the permission of the House.

ADVISES CLOSE NAVAL FIGHTING

LONDON—He who writes of ships will never fail to find readers. Such an author, therefore, voluntarily assumes a considerable responsibility, especially if he is writing about any navy. Mr. Money-Coutts undertakes it to the full in "Famous Duels of the Fleet." He prefaces this book with an appeal to a long service navy for the combat at short range.

He argues that in days of old naval battles were won at pistol range, the hot fire being the prelude to a rush of boarders. And thence, according to the "Academy," he argues, with the superiority of nerve and instinct which long service gives over conscript navies, England should quickly bring the modern leviathan of the sea to close range (say 2000 yards), with the hazard of the ram always in mind.

FIFTEEN BRITISH SAILORS DROWN.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Unable to swim by reason of the heavy ammunition belts that they wore, 15 sailors were drowned today in a collision between the British cruiser Encounter and the collier Dunmore. Both of the vessels were badly damaged. The cause of the collision has not yet been established.

TALCAHUANNA, Chili—The Pacific cruiser fleet has arrived here from Panama.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

QUINCY SOLONS SWORN TO DUTY

City Government Begins Its
Twenty-first Year—Mayor
Shea Surprises Council
With His Appointments.

QUINCY—The 21st year of the city government of Quincy was begun at noon Monday when the new officers were inducted into office. Mayor William T. Shea was sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of his office by the chaplain, the Rev. Henry T. Grady.

The city council organized with the election of Ralph W. Hobbs as president. George T. Magee clerk of council and committees, Harry W. Tirrell city messenger and Henry O. Fairbanks as city auditor.

President Hobbs then appointed the following standing committees of the council: Finance, etc., Councilmen Bryant, Beal, Walsh, Whitton, Freeman, Bishop, Able; streets, etc., Councilmen Moir, Hadlock, Richards, Able, Freeman, Carey, McDevitt; fire department and police, Councilmen Beal, Cherrington, Russell, Flaherty, Bean; sewers and water supply, Councilmen Bean, Cherrington, Gilson, Nelson, Flaherty, Nowland, Flynn; public buildings and grounds, Councilmen Gilson, Russell, Gardner, Smith, Moir; ordinances and licenses, Councilmen Hadlock, Richards, Gardner, Walsh, Nowland; legislative matters, Councilmen Nelson, Flynn, Smith; health, Councilmen Carey, Bishop, McDevitt.

The mayor sprung a surprise on the council by forwarding his principal appointments as follows:

Commissioner of public works, Randolph Bainbridge; city treasurer, John Curtis; city clerk, Harrison A. Keith; tax collector, Timothy J. Carey; city solicitor, John W. McAnarney; chief of police, Frank E. Burrell; chief engineer, fire department, Peter J. Williams; overseer of poor, James H. Elock; city physician, Dr. Henry C. Hallowell; inspector of milk, William G. Curtis; assessor for three years, John A. Dugan; board of health, William J. Walsh, R. Raymond Burke, M. D. Cornelius W. Duggan; inspector of buildings, Warren S. Parker.

CASHIER WANTED AT SOMERSWORTH

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—There are no new developments in the First National Bank tangle other than the fact that Examiner Bean has secured the services of a Mr. Harper from Boston to assist in the work, and by so doing he hopes to make more rapid headway.

The committee having in hand the matter of selecting a cashier is receiving daily applications and it is stated that there are 18 of them. It has emanated from a good source that prominent citizens have urged a well-known Somersworth young man to be a candidate, but he believes that it would be detrimental to the work in which he is at present engaged.

There is a possibility of a directors' meeting the latter part of the week.

HAVERTHILL SHOE PLANT ENLARGES

HAVERTHILL—The Newport Shoe Company, owned by Knipe Brothers, at Ward Hill, near Haverhill, has built an addition of 150 feet to its large plant and consolidated the Lowell plant with the main plant for the purpose of combining the different sections under one general management. This section, while located in Lowell, in Stackpole street, manufactured McKay goods and the output there was 100 dozen daily.

New England Briefs

CAMBRIDGE—The will of Handel Pond leaves \$2000 to be distributed among his employees.

SALEM—The probate records show that the estate of the late Robert C. Hooper of Manchester, Mass., is appraised at \$1,381,420.50.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—Robert Watchorn has been reappointed commissioner of immigration for this port.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A pitched battle has taken place between cattle thieves and the vigilance committee at Mesa Grande.

NEW YORK—The West End Association has adopted a resolution to the effect that a stadium in Central Park would be a nuisance.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Holiday Street Theatre, one of the oldest playhouses in the country, has been condemned and closed by the city building inspector.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—John D. Rockefeller and President-elect Taft are likely to have a contest at golf. Mr. Rockefeller will arrive here about Jan. 14.

NEW YORK—George W. Wamaker, appraiser of the port, in his official report says that during the last three months there has been a steady gain in the entries of diamonds and other precious stones.

WASHINGTON—The Senate has adopted a resolution directing the attorney general to investigate the relation of the United States Steel Corporation and the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

CHICAGO—The protective committee of stockholders of A. Booth & Co., the so-called fish trust, has offered to purchase the company, and run it on a capital stock of \$6,054,400.

NEW YORK—Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, has given \$100,000 toward the construction of the Jewish Institute of Technology, Haifa, Palestine.

WASHINGTON—A bill has been introduced in the Senate which provides for an appropriation of \$400,000 for a new residence in Paris for the American ambassador.

WIDOW IN SUIT FOR LARGE SUM

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—A claim for \$334,800 against the estate of J. Frederick Schenck of Lenox was filed in the probate court here by his widow, Mrs. Mary Louisa Schenck. Mrs. Schenck asserts that this amount is due her as part of certain sums which she paid her husband, acting as his agent, from 1891 to 1900, inclusive.

By the terms of Mr. Schenck's will she was appointed executrix and received outright all articles of household use and jewels. The remainder of the estate totalled \$318,341 personal property and \$63,000 real estate.

O. U. A. M. INSTALLATION.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Rochester Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, has arrangements under way for a big night Friday, when District Deputy Alvin E. Thomas of Stratford will install the officers. D. B. Jenness, Council of Stratford Bow Lake and John P. Hale, Council of Barrington, N. H., have received invitations to be present.

FERNALD GETS HIS FACTS FIRST HAND

Maine's Governor-Elect Is
Familiarizing Himself With
State Institutions Preparatory
to Inaugural.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor-elect Bert M. Fernald is visiting the various state institutions to familiarize himself with them preparatory to his inaugural early in the new year, and incidentally is informing himself as to the size of the appropriations to be asked of the state at the coming session of the Legislature.

Never has a Governor-elect shown so much interest in state institutions as Mr. Fernald is showing, and when he reads his address he will be in a position to talk intelligently upon all the recommendations and approvals he has to make.

Governor-elect Fernald has never committed himself on the liquor question, except that he believes in the enforcement of the liquor laws, and thus there is considerable interest manifested in his position on the so-called Sturgis law, which provides for a state commission for the sole purpose of enforcing prohibition. It has been generally understood that the Legislature will repeal this law, which has been in existence since Governor Cobb's first year, a repeal that was effected by the present Legislature at its last sitting having been vetoed by the Governor.

It is not expected, however, that Mr. Fernald will commit himself in his inaugural to this law and will wait for the Legislature to act.

WELLESLEY GIRLS BACK TO COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—From Tuesday afternoon until registration closes at 1 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 6, Wellesley students will be returning from all over the country, after a three weeks' vacation.

The Christian Association will give an informal "Frolie" in the "Barn" for the members of the association on Saturday, Jan. 9.

Bishop Lawrence will deliver a sermon in Houghton Memorial Hall Sunday, Jan. 10, at 11 a. m.

Professor Kuhnemann, the exchange professor at Harvard, will give his second German lecture on Monday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 p. m. The students of the music department will give a recital in Billings hall on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 4:20 p. m.

BOARD OF TRADE FOR ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. H.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens for the purpose of reviving the old board of trade will be held at the city building Wednesday evening. Acting President Thomas Brail is making a canvass of the business men and other citizens and hopes to have the number of members in the vicinity of 300. A permanent organization will be perfected and officers will be elected.

W. C. T. U. ASKS QUILBY'S AID.

DOVER, N. H.—Through the efforts of the County Women's Christian Temperance Union petitions were circulated at the various churches throughout the county Sunday to be presented to Governor-elect Henry B. Quimby to use his influence in securing the repeal of the present license law from the statute.

TWO NEW PASTORS IN DOVER.

DOVER, N. H.—Two new pastors opened their pastoral relations with churches here Sunday, the Rev. Evans Wilson Ponds of Windsor Locks, Conn., at the First Church and the Rev. Albert E. Kenyon at the Washington-street Free Baptist Church.

STATE UNSELFISH IN MOVE TO SPARE WOODS, SAYS GUILD

Massachusetts Reply to Chittenden Strictures Sent to Congressmen—Governor Demands National Aid.

CITES PAST ACTION

The retort of Massachusetts to the hostile arguments of Col. H. M. Chittenden before the House committee on forest preservation, when he declared against the contention of Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., and the New England representatives that forests conserved the water supply, is now completed and will be mailed by Governor Guild to each member of the committee on agriculture.

The answer to the arguments, which has been prepared by Prof. George F. Swain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is forwarded with the following letter from Governor Guild:

"My dear Congressman—Acting upon a suggestion of Chairman Scott made at the late hearing in regard to the Appalachian forest reserve, I am sending you, herewith, a specific and authoritative rejoinder to the extraordinary paper by Col. H. M. Chittenden.

"It has been my pleasure as Governor of Massachusetts, though this commonwealth is not affected by national support of irrigation for waste lands in the East, not only to encourage favorable national action by voice and pen but to send delegates to national conventions called in support of the movement.

"Massachusetts is not to be benefited by the deeper waterways movement also to be encouraged by national support, yet I have taken great pleasure in sending delegates to the national conventions in Chicago and Washington to give the encouragement of the commonwealth to this much-needed public improvement.

"Massachusetts is not asking for the expenditure of one dollar from the national treasury for any forest reserve within her own borders. We are maintaining and extending state, metropolitan and municipal forest reserves at our own expense. No one state however, certainly not the little state of New Hampshire, can bear the comparatively large expense necessary for the forest reserve in the White Mountains which must be maintained if the water supplies of New England are not to be irretrievably endangered.

"This last year, thanks in no small measure to the cutting that has already taken place, Massachusetts has suffered terribly from drouth. Our farmers have lost heavily by the shrinkage of crops. Our mills have been obliged to incur heavy expense in the substitution of steam for water power. Our paper mills in particular have not even had sufficient water to cleanse the rags used as paper stock. Cattle in the fields have been without a sufficient supply.

"When the trees are cut from the upper slopes of the White Mountains the thin soil is washed away, leaving the bare granite rock. These forests can never be replaced. We not only need action, but we need action now."

N. H. STATE COLLEGE REOPENS.

DURHAM, N. H.—New Hampshire State College has reopened after a two weeks' vacation. The basketball team will go into active practice for a few days and then will resume its schedule of games.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

33 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

Imported Braided Coats

We have nineteen of these coats, all new winter garments, made of black broadcloth, lined and interlined, very light and warm. Former prices were \$48.00 to \$59.00. We have marked the lot to close at..... \$29.00

Imported Velour Coats

At bargain prices, sixteen in the lot, 27 inch, 36 inch and 50 inch. Formerly \$55.00 to \$175.00, at exactly

ONE-HALF PRICE

Linen Department

175 dozen Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck-a-back Towels, white and colored borders, marked from \$1.50 per dozen to..... \$1.00

125 dozen Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck-a-back Towels, all white borders, marked from \$4.50 per dozen to..... \$3.50

Special Bargains in Table Linens

WASHINGTON PUTS WOMEN IN CONTROL OF MANY SCHOOLS

Seventeen Out of 87 Counties in Pacific State Elect Female Superintendents to Replace Men.

IDEA IS GROWING

SPOKANE, Wash.—Seventeen of the 87 counties in the state of Washington will induct women into office as superintendents of public schools for the two years' term, beginning Jan. 11, as follows:

Asotin county, Mary Brannan, Asotin; Benton county, Annie Goff, formerly of Calhoun, Mo.; Chittenden county, Annette Trumbull; Cowlitz county, Carrie Burdham; Ferry county, Helena R. Smithson, native of Nova Scotia; Franklin county, Mrs. E. C. Nagel, formerly of Carson City, Nev.; Garfield county, Elizabeth McCoy, formerly of Kansas City, Mo.; Island county, Alicea B. Engle; Kittitas county, Mrs. Geneva L. Barkley, born at Fort Wayne, Ind., resident of St. Joseph, Mo.; Greeley, Col., and Salt Lake; Mason county, Mrs. Mary M. Knight; Pacific county, Lillie Bode; Skamania county, Lillie Miller; Snohomish county, Eva V. Bailey; Stevens county, Daisy L. Hard, native of Michigan; Waiilatpu county, Elvira C. Marsh; Walla Walla county, Josephine Preston, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Whatcom county, Mary P. Carpenter.

Nine counties voted at the recent election to continue the terms of their women incumbents, five elected women to succeed women, three elected men to succeed women and three elected women to succeed men. Miss Harl of Stevens county overcame a Republican majority of 1000 and won with 232 plurality.

FLEET ENTERS THE SUEZ CANAL

(Continued From Page One.)

Said, the traveler meets multitudes of flamingoes and pelicans, herons and other birds feeding in the marshes. Here are the waters of Marah, and here it was, if modern research is right, that Moses led the Israelites across what then was an arm of the Red Sea.

The canal was completed in 1869 and its inauguration was one of the great events of history. Yet, the French engineer was not the first to build a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, for Pharaoh Neco began, King Darius of Persia continued and King Ptolemy II. completed, a canal from the Red Sea to the gulf of Pelusium, not far from Port Said. The canal was wide enough for two galleys to pass abreast. It soon fell into disuse and not until 1849 were serious steps taken to survey the isthmus when the project of a ship canal was finally taken up.

The length of the canal is 100 miles, of which over 60 per cent is through shallow lakes and marshes. Owing to the rapid increase in the canal's business, the original dimensions had to be considerably enlarged; the new figures are given as 31.2 ft. depth, 108.2 ft. bottom width, 420 ft. surface width and 8240 sq. ft. area of prism.

For a long time the isthmus of Suez was a storm center owing to Franco-British and Russo-British rivalry and the construction of the canal was unreasonably delayed thereby, but the final understanding, though international in its scope, gave Great Britain virtual control of the canal while it made British occupation of Egypt an essential factor in her eastern policy.

Suez, the Red Sea terminus is far from picturesque and does not give the east-bound traveler the expected glimpse of the blazing Orient. Port Said, the Mediterranean terminus, is probably the most cosmopolitan spot on the globe; it has, perhaps, 45,000 inhabitants and is wholly commercial in type. A short railroad trip carries the traveler from Suez to Cairo and thence to Alexandria or Damascus.

The canal dues are exorbitant; nearly \$1.50 per ton; this accounts for the dividend of 26 per cent, 27 per cent, and even 28 per cent the Suez canal has been paying its shareholders for a long time.

FAVOR PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON

If there were to be only one portrait on all our stamps, beyond doubt it should be that of Washington; and if only two, the second should almost as certainly be that of Franklin. But there are many who cannot perceive any convincing reason for limiting them to two. There might be good reasons for having only one portrait, and thus having our stamps as uniform in design as those of some other lands, says the Chicago Record-Herald. But if there are to be more than one, the rule of uniformity is no longer effective, and there may be as valid arguments for a third as for a second portrait. There is certainly no danger of exaggeration in ranking Lincoln next to Washington among our Presidents in both our own and the whole world's esteem, because of his achievements of enduring benefit to mankind.

CONCRETE YACHT IS FAST SAILER

Boat, Owned by Baltimorean, Has Withstood Ocean's Buffets for Eleven Years—Buoyant as Steel.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Daniel B. Banks, a local engineer in charge of the city's high-pressure water service, when informed that English boatbuilders were testing concrete in the construction of sailing vessels, modestly announced that he owned a concrete two-masted schooner yacht, 65 feet long, 18 feet beam, and drawing 14 feet, which he built himself 11 years ago.

The yacht is now down near Cape Hatteras, but when in Baltimore is one of the Baltimore Yacht Club fleet. The yacht Gretchen is easy riding, because of her weight. She makes only moderate time in a light wind, but is a good sailer in a gale and a heavy sea. Six years ago she was driven on the rocks outside Cape Charles, and escaped without a scratch.

"I built the boat," said Mr. Banks, "11 years ago, not as an experiment, but because I knew that concrete structure would be just as buoyant as steel structure, and if a steel boat would float and make headway there was no good reason why a stone boat should not do the same thing. So I had the framework built, with hundreds of light steel rods for reinforcement, exactly as buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete. Then the concrete was poured in, just as it is put into buildings, and the completed hull was fitted up just as any other boat would be fitted. It has never occurred to me that the Gretchen was an experiment, for she was built along practical lines, upon a demonstrated principle of construction, and there was no reason to fear the outcome."

EXCESS OF FUNDS IN THE VAULTS OF CANADIAN BANKS

Confronted With a Decline of Sixty-Four Millions in Loans, They Must Offer Freely on Good Security.

MONEY SENT ABROAD

WASHINGTON—The department of commerce has received from Ottawa a statement of the financial situation of Canada. The country has more idle money than it knows what to do with. The statement follows:

"The people are accumulating money at a much faster rate than the banks and business men can dispose of it in profitable investments. The result is that deposits in Canada increased during October to the extent of \$11,302,876, while the business of the country absorbed only \$3,322,014 more than during the previous month.

"The crop movement began very early this year, and the farmers were paid for their wheat and other products promptly; hence several million dollars of the increase in deposits may be due to the plentifulness of money in the rural districts. There were probably also the fruits of greater thrift in the towns and cities where the push of the past year has taught caution."

"It seems almost certain that, confronted with a decline of almost \$64,000,000 in loans in Canada, as compared with this time a year ago, the banks will be forced to stimulate business by loaning freely wherever good security offers. It is rather a notable circumstance that, while the loans in Canada are enormously less than they were a year ago, the banks are finding a use for some of their funds by an increase of over \$6,000,000 on the loans made abroad."

SEEKS ORIGIN OF KING CLOGG

The "King Clogg," a picturesque phrase, has something medieval about it. In looking through the case of Adair vs. the New River Company Limited and the Metropolitan water board to see if it has any special historic association with the King, says the Saturday Review, it seems to mean nothing more than what we mean nowadays by an encumbrance or rent charge. Lawyers still speak of a property being clogged.

Charles I. conveyed the crown's shares in the New River Company, known as "the King's moiety," in 1631 to trustees, and Sir Hugh Myddelton covenanted to pay £500 a year forever, and the benefit of this covenant passed from one to another until the plaintiff obtained the benefit of it. This is the King's Clogg.

EIGHTY MILLION INCREASE IN PLAN

PHILADELPHIA—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken the necessary action for an increase of \$80,000,000 in its indebtedness in order to provide for its \$600,000,000 of short notes which mature next year and for other corporate needs. The authority to make the increase will be asked of the stockholders at the annual meeting in March.

WILEY WILL KEEP JOB, SAY PRESIDENT AND HIS OWN CHIEF

Loeb and Secretary Wilson Assert Chemistry Expert Talks Too Much, But Say His Honesty Offsets It.

GIVE HIM SUPPORT

WASHINGTON—The White House and the heads of the department of agriculture—Secretary Loeb speaking for one, and Secretary Wilson for the other—deny that there is likelihood that Dr. H. W. Wiley, head of the government's chemistry bureau in the agricultural department, is in danger of losing his official head. Both say frankly that Dr. Wiley talks too much, and that they would be glad if some way could be discovered of muzzling him, but they say, also, that he is a very valuable official of the government, honest, perfectly intrepid, and at all times alert to see that the laws and regulations applying to his bureau are thoroughly enforced. These traits of character, it is said, cover a multitude of minor failings, such as too much inclination to talk.

As for Dr. Wiley himself, he maintains that the numerous stories of his impending removal have been put into circulation by the enemies he has made in the enforcement of the pure food laws. Only recently he has been in a furious combat with the American flour millers, and has come out victor, for Secretary Wilson has issued an order forbidding the bleaching process for flour.

This decision has made every flour miller of consequence in the country Dr. Wiley's enemy. He had just come from a furious combat with the makers of ketchups when he took up the cudgels with the millers. He insisted that benzoate of soda should not be used as a preservative in ketchups.

The ketchup makers reply by saying that preservatives must be used in that article, or its manufacture abandoned. Dr. Wiley replied by pointing to one ketchup manufacturer who does not use benzoate of soda, or any other preservative, and the battle is still going on, for the ketchup makers say they cannot get hold of the formula of this one man who does not use the benzoate preparation.

The ketchup makers and the millers are only part of the enemies Dr. Wiley has made. There are to be added to the list the makers of certain brands of whiskey, or alleged whiskey. Dr. Wiley says that certain of the whiskeys on the market are not whiskeys at all, but make believes, and he insists on having the labels on the bottles and casks in which they place their goods tell that story.

The administration has consistently stood by Dr. Wiley in all the battles he has had, for the pure food law is one of the big accomplishments of Mr. Roosevelt as President. This strong backing explains why Dr. Wiley has won over the makers of alleged bogus whiskey, over the millers and over the ketchup makers.

His has been a very strenuous life, and the administration holds that it has also been a very honest one. He may make mistakes of judgment, say too many spicy things to the newspaper men, and to other people who call on him, but it is worth the government's while to have in the office of government chemist, at a time when the details of the enforcement of the new pure food law are being worked out, a man of honesty and of courage. This is the blanket with which the President and Secretary Wilson cover Dr. Wiley's minor shortcomings.

SUGAR MILLS IDLE IN PORTO RICO

One is impressed by the great number of old, deserted sugar mills in traveling over the island of Porto Rico; in the fertile regions almost every plantation can show its tumble-down smokestack and deserted, weed-grown plant. The cane is for the most part shipped by rail to the large centrals, where up-to-date machinery is now in use.

In passing through the little station of Guianica, we could see in the distance a great cloud of smoke hanging low over the hills, and were told that directly beneath it was located Guianica Central, the largest sugar plant on the island, says a writer in the Outing Magazine.

After this we passed along stretches of seemingly barren land, with here and there a few goats grazing near a native palmleaf hut, stuck upon points on a desolate hillside, surrounded perhaps by a few ragged banana trees. Once the train stopped where the red dirt road crossed the track and took, on a man whose ponies rode off through the chaparral, leading his master's horse.

During the long waits at plantation switches and way stations to allow train loads of sugar cane to pass us, the time was whiled away by bargaining with people who sold dulces (sweets) and fruits; one could purchase fine large oranges for three cents a dozen and a cocoa-de-agua for two cents.

ESCAPED PRISONER TAKEN

An unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Charlestown navy yard was made by H. C. Webster, who is confined at the naval prison under a two years' sentence for desertion, Monday. The guards captured him on Chelsea bridge after a fast sprint.

TO ELECTRIFY C. P. RAILWAY?

Encouraging Reports Result from Experiments and Motive Force Can Be Generated from Mountain Streams.

The electrification of the Canadian Pacific railway is not a dream, but it is a project which in time will be brought to a successful termination. Already encouraging results have been reported at the company's headquarters from the experiments that have been made with the view to operate by electricity the mountain section of the system.

The fact that there is an abundance of water power to generate electricity and within easy reach of the line at various altitudes supplies a strong incentive to the utilization of electric energy as a motive power, says the Voice of Winnipeg, Man.

Before any actual electrification can be carried on, however, the type and character of the motors and the character and mode of application of the current and other matters have to be carefully considered.

Dr. Charles Siemens, member of the famous London and German house of that name, passed through Ottawa, Canada, recently on his way from Japan to England. He has been in Japan making an inspection of the railways of that country for the Japanese government with a view to their electrification.

Referring to the proposition to electrify the Canadian Pacific, Dr. Siemens declared that electricity is bound to supplant steam on the railways in the not very distant future. He had been particularly interested in his journey across Canada, to notice the wonderful profusion of water power along the line of the railway.

HILL CHOOSES HIS TERMINAL AT PORT NEAREST TO ORIENT

Far Sightedness of Western Railway King Is Evident by His Locating Outlet for Far Eastern Trade.

RULES GREAT AREA

It is an accepted axiom in the philosophy of commerce that the freight which is nearest tidewater is nearest the markets of the world, and that Mr. Hill has chosen a port on the Gulf of Mexico as terminal for his great lines is conclusive evidence that he believes it is the shortest route to the Orient and to reach the teeming millions of humanity who must with each passing year to an ever-increasing extent depend on the new world for food and clothing and the manufactured products of her wonderful people, says the Houston Tex. Chronicle.

It is not as far from Denver to Houston and Galveston as it is from St. Paul to Portland, and for more than half the way this route will never be obstructed by snow or ice, while along the route of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, two great roads which push westward out of St. Paul, through dense forests, over towering mountain ranges, there is for months a battle with snow and ice; yet they are two of the most valuable pieces of railroad property in the United States.

The Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad is by something like 25 miles the shortest route to north Texas, and it scarcely crosses an acre of land which is not tillable.

Much of the rapid growth in population and commerce of St. Paul and Minneapolis is attributed to James J. Hill, and neither of these cities possesses, in the matter of climate, location or deep-water facilities, a tithe of the advantages which Houston possesses. The future is prodigiously rich in promise for Houston and Galveston.

PEACE OUTLOOK GROWS BRIGHTER

The fact that Japan is cutting down her military and naval outlay will have some effect in the same direction in the United States. The outlook on the Pacific is more peaceful than it has been previously since the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

Not even Hobson is saying anything about a possible war with Japan. For the moment, at least, the yellow peril has subsided. Yet the United States will not relax her vigilance in looking after her interests on the Pacific, says the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat. These interests are getting greater all the time, in proportion to the expansion of our commerce with Asia.

The high figures of our trade with that big continent during the Japano-Russian war have not been equalled since then. The tendency, however, is upward once more, and soon we will be breaking all our old records. We have certain advantages over most of the European maritime countries in our commerce with the richest portions of Asia. This is one of the considerations which will compel us to keep our fighting forces up to a high level in numbers and in effectiveness.

STATE ROADS LINK AUTO TRUNK ROUTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Intervals Between Stretches of Macadamized Highway on Lines of Travel to Mountains Steadily Shrinking.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS

During 1908 considerable progress was made in completing the stretches of state highway which constitute the main lines of automobile travel in Massachusetts. There are recognized routes of motor travel across the state, from south, west and north.

The state map shows four distinct trunk lines leading from Massachusetts to the White Mountain region, three of them radiating from Boston, and all of them offering routes in which the intervals between the stretches of macadamized state roadway are becoming shorter each year.

First is the route along the North Shore, through Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton and so on, to Newburyport and Salisbury. There are breaks in Ipswich and Rowley, but the intervening roads there are good and the breaks do not materially interfere with the desirability of the route.

This is the line taken to Hampton Beach and the shore resorts of Maine. Second is the route up the valley of the Merrimack. In Massachusetts, Lowell is the first objective. No route is complete all the way from Boston to Lowell through Woburn and Wilmington has a long stretch of state road through Tewksbury and enters Lowell on the east.

Nearly parallel with this line and a little west of it is the route from Arlington through Winchester, Burlington, Billerica and a corner of Chelmsford to Lowell. The first part of it is an unbroken reach of many miles of state road.

In the Merrimack valley the grades of the valley are easy for a long distance into the Granite State, and this is a principal route from Massachusetts to the north. Third is a line which connects directly with the hill region of southern New Hampshire. Fitchburg is the Massachusetts objective, and most direct and most nearly constructed is the road which begins in Lexington and runs west through Lincoln to Concord. Good state road has been built from Concord through Acton and Littleton to the middle of the latter town.

In Ayer there is a small section of town road in the center, but true state road is not reached again until one strikes the east end of the section which connects Lunenburg on the east with Fitchburg. Leading north of Fitchburg is the state road to the center of Ashby. It does not go to the New Hampshire line.

Fourth of the series is the route up the valley of the Connecticut river, reaching either the Green mountains or the White mountains. The approach to that would be up the valley from Springfield, Northampton and Greenfield.

Worcester is such a center for state highways that it has reasonably satisfactory connections now with the eastern routes to the mountains already mentioned, or to the Connecticut valley route.

Regarding automobile connection with the West, New York has already built a section connecting at the state line with the piece through Hancock which joins Pittsfield, and there will soon be good state road between Albany and Pittsfield.

EFFECT ON GOLF OF AIR'S DENSITY

It is strange how many golfers there are who fail to appreciate the great effect the density of atmosphere has on the flight of a golf ball. On a still, misty day the ball flies about five yards to 10 yards less than it does on a frosty day, when the air is keener and more rarefied; and it is always stated—whether truly or not is unknown—that in an east wind the ball flies further than it does when the wind blows from the opposite and more acceptable quarter.

A writer in Country Life describes his experience a few years ago on the Johannesburg links in South Africa. These links are situated some 6000 feet above sea level and the air is wonderfully rarefied. The ball consequently flew the most surprising distance; as proof of this the winner of a driving competition sent a ball a carry of 228 yards, the second player returning the modest distance of 223 yards. Yet neither of these two players could approach the driving capabilities of good amateur golfers.

KNOXVILLE WINS COURT DECISION

WASHINGTON—The judgment of the federal court in Tennessee enforcing the city of Knoxville for enforcing an ordinance reducing the price of water to consumers has been reversed by the Supreme court. The court, said Justice Moody, had made errors in determining the value of the property and the amount that would be a fair return on the investment, and therefore the price fixed by the ordinance was not confiscatory.

POWERS OF CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Representative Proposes a Bill in the Legislature to Confer New Authority on Commission.

Representative Myron E. Pierce of Boston intends to introduce in the Legislature a bill to convert the state civil service commission into a local government board with powers similar to those of the English board.

The particular powers conferred by the proposed board will be as follows:

1. A veto on all loan orders passed by city councils.
2. The installation of a uniform system of municipal accounting.
3. The power of collecting comparative municipal statistics now vested in the bureau of labor.
4. The power to investigate all city governments similar to the power which the finance commission has had in Boston, with the right to make recommendations to the cities investigated.

The number of members is increased from three to five.

CREW FIGHT FIRE AND SEA FOR DAYS

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—A fight with fire for five days and a battle against the turbulent seas for two weeks had exhausted the crew of the Furness Line steamer London City by the time the ship docked at this port Monday.

The London City sailed from Liverpool on Dec. 18 for this port and Halifax. For several days she was unable to make much headway because of a heavy gale. In the roughest part of the trip a quantity of phosphorus stored in cases on the poop deck caught fire. After a stubborn battle the fire was subdued, but before considerable damage had been done.

STANDARD OIL CASE TO BE RETRIED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

The Attorney-General Decides When the Supreme Court Sends Thirty Million Dollar Judgment Back to Landis.

CORPORATION WINS

WASHINGTON — Attorney-General Bonaparte announced today that the government would retry the Standard Oil case, made famous by Judge Landis' \$29,240,000 fine, and in which the supreme court of the United States has refused to review the action of the court of appeals in remanding it for a new trial.

The case will be retried in the same court over which Judge Landis presided. It is presumed that Judge Landis will personally conduct the new trial, but should he so desire it is within his discretion to request another judge of the same district to hear the case.

The case came to the supreme court on a petition filed by the government asking for a writ of certiorari to order up the record in the case for a review of the decision of the U. S. circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit, by which Judge Landis' original decision, imposing a fine of \$29,240,000 against the Standard Oil for accepting rebates from the railroad companies, was reversed by Judge Groscup.

The decision of the supreme court not to review the judgment was announced by Chief Justice Fuller with the bare statement, no reasons being given.

Judge Groscup reversed Judge Landis' sentence on the ground that certain evidence was improperly admitted; that the true test of offences committed is not the number of carloads transported, but the number of single transactions resulting in a shipment; and that the fine imposed was excessive.

STUDYING WOOD BY MICROSCOPE

The microscopic examination of wood after it breaks in a testing apparatus has just been started by the office of wood utilization in the forest service of the United States. Every species of wood has several different kinds of cells, each of which has its own size and form.

There is also a wide variation in the number and arrangement of the cells in different species. These differences in structure have their bearing on the strength of the wood. For some time past the forest service has been carrying on a large number of tests on many kinds of wood, in order to determine their strength, stiffness, elasticity and other physical properties, so that they may be used to the best possible advantage in construction, says the Philadelphia Record.

The application of microscopic work to such tests is expected to give a better knowledge of the conditions on which the strength of wood depends.

FAREWELL DINNER TO GUILD

The officers of the Massachusetts volunteer militia who have served on the staff of Governor Guild, will tender him the customary farewell dinner at the Algonquin Club this evening. None but the governor and the 32 officers who have comprised his official family will be present.

ORVILLE WRIGHT SAILS FOR EUROPE TO JOIN BROTHER

Aeronaut Goes Abroad to Arrange Business Details for Further Remarkable Aviation Tests.

HE FEELS GRATIFIED

NEW YORK—Orville Wright of Dayton, O., left on the Kaiser Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Line this morning to join his brother, Wilbur Wright, in France. Mr. Wright said that business affairs connected with the manufacture of flying machines in France made it necessary for him to go to the other side.

Mr. Wright told the clerk at the Hotel Manhattan that he did not want to see anyone, but before the evening was over scores of persons had sent their cards to his room and before 11 o'clock he and his sister were holding an impromptu reception. Among those who called were Cortlandt F. Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, and Gutzon Borglum, who is engaged in making the gold medals that are to be presented to the Wright brothers by the Aero Club upon their return from France next spring.

"I do not expect to do any flying myself while abroad," said Mr. Wright, "but there are certain business matters that must be attended to over there and my brother has cabled me to go. After so many years of experimenting with flying machines it is rather satisfactory to be handling the business end of flying, but there is yet a great deal to be learned in the perfection of the art, and my brother and I expect to keep busy at work as long as we live."

Mr. Wright spoke of the company that has been formed in France for the manufacture of the Wright aeroplanes and said that within the next year or two these machines would doubtless become common for sport and experimental work of one kind and another.

CITY COMMERCIAL BODIES MERGE

(Continued From Page One.)

"In the past no adequate machinery has existed in the community for studying such a question. The new Chamber of Commerce will have the funds available to study such a question and the public spirit on the part of its members to patiently direct the work of these experts ought to influence them to weigh carefully the data obtained. I am not advocating a freight tunnel, but only instancing a serious problem."

"There are many other questions which must be studied in the same way. We need to get together and to look ahead and take up these questions patiently and carefully, one by one, to concentrate upon them the best brains the community affords and to reach the proper solution, and then drop them if they are without sufficient merit, or endorse them and follow them through."

Jerome Jones, after the reading of the agreement, offered the following identical resolution, which was seconded by Major Henry L. Higginson, and was carried without a dissenting vote:

"That it is for the best interests of the Boston Merchants' Association to consolidate with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and form a new corporation under the name of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, substantially in accordance with the proposed agreement, which has just been read, unanimously recommended by the board of directors and reported to the corporation at this meeting. To this end the executive director is authorized and instructed to affix the seal of the corporation and the president is hereby authorized and directed to sign and deliver said agreement of consolidation, in the name of the Boston Merchants' Association, and he is further authorized and directed to petition the Legislature of an act authorizing and directing said consolidation and establishing a new corporation as the successor of the Boston Merchants' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, substantially as outlined in said agreement of consolidation."

HARVARD AWAITS MAJOR HIGGINSON

Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, Harvard '55, will meet the undergraduates for his annual address at the Harvard Union Wednesday evening. Major Higginson will speak on "Reminiscences of the Civil War."

He gave the Union and Soldiers field to the university, besides other benefactions, and is one of the most popular men connected with the university from the undergraduate point of view.

PERSIAN REBELS BEAT SHAH'S MEN

TEHERAN, Persia—Samsan Khan, leader of the insurgent forces in the Lajpahan district, is today in complete control of the territory, after three days of fighting. Samsan Khan has made himself dictator.

So far the Europeans have not been molested, but the rebels are so enraged at the governor's extortions that they may attack the British consulate where the governor has taken refuge.

NEW WEST TOWN HAS ITS RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION LAID

Church Edifice and College
Are in Prospect—All
Deeds Prohibit Liquor Sale
or Lease for Saloons.

ALL FILLERS OF SOIL

In a recent issue of the Country Gentleman appeared the following description of a meeting held in Amistad, N. M., on a Sunday in April last. It is signed Isaac Kline, and reads as follows:

"The first settler came here in March, 1907; he can now stand on his doorstep and count 183 houses. There are in this section 250 families, of whom 60 came from Michigan, 30 from Ohio, 20 from Iowa and 40 from Illinois. Being busied in building their homes, they have had no time to erect churches, and they are holding services in a partly-finished business building until their church, with the college which will be built at the same time, at a cost of \$10,000, is completed.

"At this service there were present 200 people; the choir of 20 mixed voices was led by cornet and reed organ; the sermon, on the life of Paul, was by a professor with a degree from Cornell. In this audience, which filled the building and overflowed to the sidewalk, were, with their families, four college professors, two blacksmiths, eight carpenters, three attorneys, four physicians and surgeons, two editors, a surveyor, an electrician, and 27 preachers; the remainder were farmers. All are tillers of the soil and live on farms. They have a Farmers' Institute Club, meeting semi-monthly; a Y. P. S. C. E. meeting each Sabbath; and a Community Improvement Association, meeting every Saturday.

"Probably an association for the cultivation of the city beautiful will soon be in order—but slumming societies will never exist here, for there will never be any saloons. All deeded lands and lots bear a clause prohibiting lease or sale for saloon purposes.

"There are two music teachers, and pianos are common in the little houses, and in other lines of music are many performers on almost every instrument, including a saxophone quartet to supply music for church and social functions. There are on these homesteads many students whose health does not permit their living in the climate and environment of the East; sweet-faced women with Boston manners and Paris furbelows; children who take off their hats when they speak to strangers."

If that is a fair sample of the kind of settlers who are going to fill the "waste places" of New Mexico, the objections to the admission of the territory to statehood, which have seemed to us valid, will soon be overcome. People who take their religion along with them, if it is of the genuine sort, are going to make good citizens.

DINNER AND BED FOR TWO PENNIES

DES MOINES, Ia.—Beds for one cent a night will be furnished by the American Salvation Army hotel, to be opened in Des Moines, Jan. 15. No one who applies for lodging will be refused, even though he is without the "one cent."

Meals will also be priced from one cent to twenty-five cents and the charge made according to the size of the lodger's pocketbook. The hotel will contain 1000 beds and the army officials estimate that the actual cost of furnishing lodgings will be five cents per bed per night. The average charge will be 10 cents, and on this basis the managers believe the hotel will be self-supporting.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET,
"Jack Straw."
COLONIAL,
"Polly of the Circus."
MAJESTIC,
"Girls."
PARK,
"Hook of Holland."
TREMONT,
"Follies of 1908."
CASTLE SQUARE,
"The Circus Girl."
GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

MONDAY.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Violin recital, Albert Spalding, assisted by Alfred Oswald, pianist.
TUESDAY.
Steinert Hall, 3 p. m.—Piano recital, Joseph Lhevinne.
Fentway Court, 8.15 p. m.—The Kneisel Quartet, Ossip Gabrilowitsch assisting.
WEDNESDAY.
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Piano-forte recital, Ossip Gabrilowitsch.
Jordan Hall, 8 p. m.—Apollo Club, second concert.
THURSDAY.
Chickering Hall, 8.15 p. m.—The Flonzaley Quartet.

Playhouse News and Reviews

JOHN DREW IN "JACK STRAW."

JOHN DREW and his company of players presented Monday night at the Hollis, for the first time in Boston, "Jack Straw," a play in three acts by Somerset Maugham, an Englishman, who is also the author of "Lady Frederick," a play in which Ethel Barrymore has made a success this season. The cast:

Jack Straw.....John Drew
Ambrose Holland.....Edgar L. Davenport
Lord Serlo.....Frank Goldsmith
Count Adrian von Bremer.....Mario Majeroni
Mr. Parker Jennings.....E. Soldene Powell
Vincent.....Edwin Alexander
The Rev. Lewis Abbott.....Walter Soderling
Mrs. Parker Jennings.....Rose Coghlan
Ethel.....Mary Boland
Lady Wanley.....Adelaide Prince
Rosie Abbott.....Helen Freeman
Mrs. Withers.....Grace Henderson
Flossie Squaretoe.....Isabel Ehrhardt Lee
Head waiter.....Charles R. Hopkins
Servant.....J. Crane

"Jack Straw" must place its hope of success upon its entertaining quality, and the fact that it furnishes Mr. Drew a character which he assumes with charm, and, for the most part, with delicate comedy.

The story of the piece is so plainly told in the first act, that all the element of surprise, all the natural unfolding and development of the plot which the theatergoer naturally expects, is lost, and one simply looks on hoping that clever situation and good dialogue will make up for the lack of vital interest.

Jack Straw is first seen by the audience as a waiter in the Grand Babylon Hotel in London. One is immediately "let in" to the secret that he is not in reality a waiter, but evidently is some one in disguise.

Mrs. Parker Jennings, a very rich and very vulgar woman, is with her family at this hotel. She has been unusually brutal to a gentle little lady and fellow guest, and by her acts so incenses the friends of her innocent victim that they determine to give the tormentor a lesson.

Mrs. Jennings, being of very humble origin, has a passion for people of rank. Her supreme effort in life is to marry her daughter to a title.

Growing out of this, the idea is conceived of presenting Jack Straw to her as a man of rank. He consents and is introduced as the Archduke of Pomerania or not at all. Quite naturally he proceeds to fall in love with the charming girl, followed, of course, in time by the exposure of the supposed fraud. This was immediately succeeded by the announcement that Jack Straw is, in reality, the real archduke of Pomerania.

This story with its flavor of "Beaucaire" and "The Admirable Crichton," would, nevertheless, furnish an interesting basis for a play, if the audience could be kept in the belief that Jack Straw is a genuine waiter, so that the final denouement could come as a sharp climax; but that he is a royal personage is so evident from the first that the play seems lacking in surprise and development.

Perhaps this dramatic lack was felt by Mr. Drew and his players, which may account for the fact that the play, for the most part, was treated as farce instead of comedy.

This was not true of Mr. Drew's work, however, especially in the first act, which was full of the most delicate fun. Throughout the action his characterization was full of that charm which belongs to him alone and of which we never tire.

Toward the close of the piece, however, even he dropped into the broader method adopted by others of the company.

Mrs. Parker Jennings, who is portrayed by Rose Coghlan, is played, evidently with intention, upon farce lines. While furnishing amusement to a great portion of the audience, one wonders if the play were treated with more subtlety whether the entertainment might not be preserved and an element of reality added which was lacking in last night's performance.

Miss Coghlan received a warm welcome from old friends.

The audience was large and most enthusiastic.

"GIRLS."

"Girls," the latest of Clyde Fitch's plays of which he has written no less than fifty—was presented Monday night at the Majestic theatre for the first time in Boston. The cast:

Pamela Gordon.....Florence Reed
Violet Lansdowne.....Ruth Maycraig
Kate West.....Amy Ricard
Lucille Purcell.....Elizabeth Sears
Mrs. Dennett.....Elizabeth Young
Edgar W. Sprague, his partner.....Charles Cherry
George H. Sprague, his partner.....Herbert Standing
Frank Lott.....John Cumberland
Augustus Dennett.....John S. Marble
The Janitor.....John S. Marble
The Postman.....Harry MacFayden
Messenger Boy.....Edward Morrissey

The story is of three young ladies who seek employment in New York and resolve to remain unmarried. Led by Pamela Gordon—who has suffered disappointment—they swear on crossed hats pins to resist the opposite sex to the end, and the ritual of their studio-apartment includes the singing of "No Wedding Bells for Me" every night before retiring. Trouble commences when an attractive young man seeks safety from pursuit in their apartments. Later the situation is complicated by the discovery that the intruder is a member of the law firm which employs two of the young ladies. In the end Miss Reed, as Pamela Gordon, gracefully surrenders to his blandishments after consistent resistance on her part. The other young ladies having no cause to be man-haters, break their vows with no show of resistance.

While there is, of course, nothing unusual in this story, it furnishes the occasions for humorous situations, bright conversations and clever acting. All of the principal parts are in capable hands. Miss Reed and Miss Sears especially earned the praise of a large and appreciative first-night audience.

On the whole "Girls" is a very brisk and pleasing comedy. The cheerful person will enjoy it without stint and the gloomy will go again.



JOHN DREW AND MARY BOLAND APPEARING THIS WEEK AT HOLLIS STREET THEATRE IN "JACK STRAW."

In any mention of American theatrical families, such as Booth and Jefferson, the name of Drew is always included. For many years Mr. Drew's mother conducted a stock company in Philadelphia similar to the famous Boston Museum company, well remembered by many Bostonians. Mr. Drew received the training that made him the finished comedian that he is in his mother's company. She was a famous player of the classic comic roles such as Lady Teazle and Mrs. Malaprop. Later Mr. Drew became leading man in Augustin Daly's stock company, and, besides playing long engagements in New York and on tour, appeared also in London, Paris and Berlin. His performance of Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew" with Miss Ada Rehan as Katherine is said by the critics to have been the finest that this comedy of Shakespeare ever received in this country. In 1892 Mr. Drew left Daly to become one of Charles Frohman's stars. Every year since then he has appeared in a new play, opening each fall in New York with the regularity of the approach of Indian summer. He has appeared mostly in amusing plays, such as "His House in Order." However, the public seems to like him best in lightly humorous "society" plays. "Jack Straw" has been called a "typical John Drew play."

"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS."

Miss Mabel Taliferro appeared Monday night for the first time as a star in Boston at the Colonial in "Polly of the Circus," by Miss Margaret Mayo.

The principals of the long cast were:

The Rev. John Douglass.....Earl Brown
Deacon Strong.....James Cherry
Deacon Elverson.....J. B. Hollis
Doctor Hartley.....Paul L. Warren
Uncle Toby.....John Findlay
Big Jim.....Joseph Brennan
Joe Barker.....M. E. Healey
Miss Perkins.....Jennie Weatherly
Mandy Jones.....Mattie Ferguson
Polly.....Mabel Taliferro

The play tells a conventional tale of a simple circus girl persecuted by some narrow-minded provincials. Polly is principal rider in a small circus. Circumstances place her under the care of a clergyman in a small Western village, much to the disapproval of his parishioners. To restore peace between the pastor and his flock, Polly rejoins the circus. She eventually returns, and becomes the minister's wife. These worn materials are freshened somewhat in appearance by their background of circus life, duly glorified to make it suited to the sentimentalities of the entertainment.

Entertaining the play certainly is with its contrast between the child of the circus and the dignified young clergyman. She refers to a sermon as an "act" and a service as a "matinee." Entertaining, too, are the village prudes, all cut with the frazzled stencils of bygone play-makers. A view of life behind the scenes at the circus was entertaining, too; a scene in the ring itself and the final Belasco-inspired tableau, "The Departing Circus," were less successful.

The play and Miss Taliferro are at their best in the first two acts. In them she runs her whole emotional gamut, and in them the emotional appeal of the play runs its course. Then the producer steps in and crowds his actors off the stage with acrobats, clowns, horses, trained dogs, scenery and automatic properties. The producer is evidently more interested in such things than in human beings.

The play reveals Miss Taliferro to be a well-equipped player, deserving of some play where there is no competition with animals and scenery for the audience's interest, some light comedy with not too wide a range of emotion. The others, by sheer good acting, almost gave life to the conventional parts they had to play. Miss Weatherly gets herself up like a Peter Newell drawing, and is amusing caricature. Earl Brown, good actor though he is, cannot make the minister seem more than a platitude. Joseph Brennan performs the feat of making the audience believe in his actuality. John Findlay, as a tearful clown, won a round of applause for a bit of the author's theatricality in the first act. The others performed as well as their parts deserved to be played.

"Polly of the Circus" is here for a three weeks' stay. It is an old-fashioned sentimental melodrama, well acted, and served up with a trifle too much circus atmosphere. Personally, Miss Taliferro is delightful.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT KAISER.

LONDON—King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit their nephew, Kaiser Wilhelm, in February. Germany will give them a big time. They go about Feb. 2.

DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS.

Lew Dockstader and his minstrels began their annual Boston engagement at the Globe last night. This year the aeroplane and the Panama canal figure in the entertainment, and ways and means of reaching the North Pole are discussed by the Possum Hunt Club. The costumes are handsome, old jokes are made over new, and there is much fun of the rough-and-tumble sort peculiar to minstrelsy.

VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S—Miss Blanche Dayne and Will Cressy in a rural sketch, "Town Hall Tonight"; Bernadi, protean actor; Emmet Devoy and company in "Dreamland"; Miss Viola Gillette and George McFarlane in a musical sketch; Hugh Lloyd, rope walker; Griff, juggler; Willie Weston, monologue.

ORPHEUM—Miss Vesta Victoria, an English singer of comic ditties; Rappo sisters, dancers; Mlle. Alfahab, balancer; the "Yankee Comedy Four"; Bert Carleton and Miss Beatrice Webster, in "Her Beau."

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

"Hook of Holland" at the Park, a musical comedy with a Dutch setting, and "The Circus Girl" at the Castle Square, an amusing piece of tinkling nonsense, are in their last two weeks.

INTERESTING PLAYS ON TOUR.

The sections correspond to the government divisions of time. The list will be varied each Tuesday.

PACIFIC—"The Pride of Jennico," "Shore Acres," "Brewster's Millions," "Ben Hur."

WESTERN—"The Servant in the House," "Texas," "Brown of Harvard," Charles B. Hanford in Shakespearean repertoire.

CENTRAL—"Strongheart," "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," "Classmates," "Gaustrark," "Lincoln at the White House."

EASTERN—"The Lion and the Mouse," "The Man Who Stood Still," "The Grand Army Man," "Quincy Adams Sawyer."

PEAT SPURTED FROM A TRENCH

An analysis of the strange mixture which spurted 10 feet in the air when Henry Hagan was digging a trench on the Alonzo Davis place at Norridgewock shows that it is the finest peat, reports the Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

So finely separated are the particles that the substance, after the water evaporates from it, is nearly all carbon. It hardens quickly, and when in this state burns readily.

Hagan was digging a trench through a piece of low ground when he struck the vein. It spurted into the air with a rush that drove the men from the trench.

The substance was so fine that the men thought it contained oil. About 10 tons are in sight, and it is believed that there is a still larger deposit under the surface.

WHALERS USE UNIQUE SHIPS

Special Craft Does Away
with Necessity of Landing
to Try Out Oil and Secure
Whalebone.

The Norwegian Storting passed a law some four years ago making it unlawful to kill whales within three miles of the Norwegian coast.

The measure was taken in the interest of the fishermen, who always had been of the opinion that the destruction of the whales would mean their own ruin.

The people insist that the whales, in pursuit of the shoals of herring and other fish in their wake, are instrumental in bringing the fish under their shores.

The whaling companies were to some extent remunerated for their losses in the way of abandoned stations, etc., by the government, but many of them nevertheless resorted to new methods in following their chosen vocation. They built ships so equipped that the whole process of utilizing the carcasses of whales caught could be managed in open sea, says the Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

The first trial was made in 1903 by a firm in Sandefjord, with one whaler for catch and a transport equipped with machinery and implements for flensing, parting, boiling and generally utilizing all parts of whales, the same as at a station on shore. The ground chosen was Spitzbergen and the season's catch was 45 blue whales. The next year the same firm made use of two boats for catch and two transports.

The ground was again Spitzbergen and the outcome was 130 whales, of which 85 were blue whales. In 1905 several other firms in the same place fitted out similar expeditions. In all seven transports with try works, 14 boats for catch and seven carriers and tugs were sent out. All again went to Spitzbergen, and the majority of them returned with full cargoes. The firm at Sandefjord now found it too crowded at Spitzbergen and considered it the proper time to try other waters.

In the fall of 1905 they sent an expedition, consisting of one transport with try works and all other equipment for utilization of whales, together with two boats for catch, to the Antarctic ocean around the Falkland Islands and South Shetland. Although it was late in the season, already the latter part of October, when the start was made, the expedition met with success.

WILD PARTRIDGES TAMED BY WOMAN

GLASGOW, Ky.—Miss Eliza Harrison set partridge eggs under a hen last summer and hatched quite a few young ones, and five lived to be entirely grown and have become thoroughly domesticated.

Recently Jesse Spillman found a quail's nest in a field which contained a dozen eggs. Though the eggs looked fresh, Mr. Spillman had no idea they were recently laid. While passing the same place a few days later he was surprised to see a quail fly off the nest.

On examining he found the nest contained 18 eggs instead of a dozen, and they were warm, the mother quail having been setting on them. The case of a partridge laying eggs in December and setting is so unusual that it "caused much comment."

HAIR PAINTED RED BY NATIVES

"One of the most interesting things was the odd manner in which the people wore their hair," said Dr. Harry Dorsey, in the Baltimore (Md.) Sun, describing a visit to New Guinea and the Papuans. "One type wore their hair standing up from the head seven inches or more. The hair was greased with coconut oil and painted red. At a distance it looked like a rising sun."

"One other odd type of hair dressing was observed. The hair was gathered at the front and back, then brought together above the head, where it was enclosed in a basketlike cylinder. The end spread out about two inches. Apparently these caps are never removed from the head."

Musical Events In Boston

SPALDING RECITAL.

YESTERDAY afternoon in Jordan Hall, Albert Spalding, a young man in his 21st year, not a Russian, but just a Chicago boy, and Mr. Alfred Oswald entertained with music for piano and violin what in a smaller hall would have been a fair-sized audience. In the Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven, with which the concert began, Mr. Spalding showed himself an intelligent student of the composer; he also showed that he had been taught under wise masters just what effects of phrasing and of tone shading the violin can give. He well understood Beethoven's perversity in breaking off from a serious train of thought into laughter; he knew how to make a melody swell out loud and drop down to sudden calm. At the end of a paragraph of the music he took his bow from the strings in a way that advertised the time for a new thought to begin.

Mr. Spalding made it plain that he knew the musical form and substance of the sonata, understood its weight and its dimensions and was aware of every change in the composer's mood. He had mastered it, the first movement, the variations, and the passages played on two strings at once in the last movement.

Yet with all his mastery of the sonata there was little indication that its music had mastered him. It was no great matter that some of his lighter notes were rough and that the middle strings of his instrument were too obviously inferior in tone to the outside strings; for to a player possessed by his music all that can happen and not be greatly noticed. He knew the sonata only as an extraordinary pupil, healthy and with good nerves, knows his task.

Mr. Spalding has virtuoso powers, as his playing of Bach's difficult Chaconne solo proved. He has also the technique of soulful playing; that is, he can do things in the same way that violinists do who play soulfully. For that reason he performed Schumann's Garden Melody agreeably.

But not all Mr. Spalding did was mere student playing. In Beethoven's Romance in F, which is like a concerto in one movement with the piano acting as

orchestra, Mr. Spalding was master of the music and was mastered by it too. There he gave a prophecy of the man he is to be when teachers are far behind.

One of Mr. Spalding's teachers, A. Lefort, was remembered on the program by a little Study in Thirds, a piece made to give trouble, but giving no trouble to the player yesterday.

Mr. Oswald's playing of the piano, both with the violinist and without him, showed he has scholarly sympathy with composers of all schools. Whether he played Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann or old Scarlatti, he gave everything its appropriate atmosphere.

The closing numbers of the program were a minuet, full of intimate feeling, of which Mr. Spalding caught the spell, and a dance of the 17th century arranged, of course, for piano and violin.

So Mme. Marcella Sembrich says goodbye to the stage in February. By accepting a testimonial from her New York friends she will declare her farewell as final. Now her admirers will try harder than ever to have her accounted the first singer of her day. But the world will be persuaded, for the world in measuring a singer does not stop to think of intellectual power; it believes that the greatest of sopranos is she who has the sweetest voice.

Sir Edward Elgar's new symphony in A flat is an evidence that it takes more than a great composer to write great music in the symphonic style. The praise of the reviewers is too faint to give hope. If they condemned it outright there would be some chance for its immortality.

When the Flonzaley quartet played the old sonata of Leclair in Berlin last fall the final movement was so well received that it had to be repeated. At the concert in Chickering Hall next Thursday evening this music will come at the end of the middle section of the program, just where many persons in our audiences are in the habit of getting up and leaving the hall.

This evening there will be a pupils' recital at the Bach Pianoforte School, 18 Huntington avenue.

TIMBER SHARKS ROUSE LOGGERS

Small Dealers Plan Appeal to
Government to Prohibit
Speculators Monopolizing
Standing Timber.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A movement is on foot among loggers and small saw-mill owners to appeal to the provincial government at the January session of the Legislature for relief from the dearth of available standing timber, in consequence of speculators and mill corporations having secured control of practically all the standing stock along the British Columbia coast.

Their contention is that the act respecting the sale of government timber does not contemplate the holding of this timber for speculative purposes, and their intention is, if possible, to have these regulations changed so as to make it unprofitable to hold these lands from year to year without operating them. Failing in this, they will ask the government to open the crown reserve to bona-fide loggers and millmen, that they may secure sufficient timber for their immediate needs.

APPOINTS STUDENT CLERK.

Clerk Frederick of the supreme court has appointed Philip J. Feinberg, a student at the Boston Y. M. C. A. law school, as office clerk, succeeding John H. Flynn, recently promoted to the position of first assistant to Mr. Frederick. Mr. Feinberg who is 23 years old, lives on Hancock street, and pursues his law studies during the evening.

NEW WINDSOR LOCKS INDUSTRY.

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn.—The Bennett Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., has practically concluded arrangements to transfer its business to Windsor Locks. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Boston's Oldest and Most Reliable Carpet House

Established 1817
John H. Pray & Sons Co.
646-658 Washington Street, Opp. Boylston St.

25% Discount Sale Oriental Rugs

Every Oriental Rug in our entire stock of over \$125,000 is included in this sale, except a few antique pieces, not over thirty in all

ENGLAND BLOCKS PROPOSED GERMAN LOAN TO PORTUGAL

British Viewed With Alarm
Encroachment on Her
Share in Control Port of
Delagoa Bay in Africa.

OFFER FALLS FLAT

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—It is learned here that the recent report of a proposed German loan to the Portuguese government on the security of Delagoa Bay, its port and railway to the Transvaal gold mines, has no foundation of fact; a notice which is received with genuine satisfaction. The loan, of about \$6,000,000, had been intended, according to the original report, for the harbor improvements and other works at Lourenço Marques, the port and capital of Delagoa Bay, and it is expected that British capital will build the much-needed works.

Delagoa Bay, the most valuable port of Portuguese East Africa, is the natural outlet to the Indian ocean of the Transvaal and contiguous British territory; consequently admission of non-British capital to a possible share in the control of the port and railway was viewed with some apprehension and considered materially to diminish the chances of Delagoa Bay of sharing in the traffic with the "Rand."

The "closer union" movement which promises to recast the whole of South Africa entirely outside the accepted party lines, is bound to exercise a lasting influence on Portuguese East Africa. Colonel Rosado, the Portuguese representative, now at Pretoria, is about to resume with the British delegates the discussion of the South African customs tariff.

How this movement affects the British self-governing colonies may be gathered from speeches made at a recent picnic on Table Mountain of a number of prominent delegates to the "closer union convention." Mr. Merriam, the Cape premier, stated the remarkable fact that the convention had absolutely destroyed the prospects of party government in Cape Colony, and that he had never known such assistance from the opposition.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick said the convention had solved the question of making peace between the Dutch and the English who had been too long divided. He extolled the harmonious work of the delegates, saying that no expert could distinguish the members of the various parties represented in the convention. Sir Percy specially commented on the number of delegates, including Mr. Fisher, the premier of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Hall, the Transvaal colonial secretary.

One of the features of the convention was the service held in the Dutch Reformed Church to invoke blessing on the South African Closer Union convention; the service was attended officially by the high commissioner, the governor of Cape Colony, the president and delegates of the convention, while the congregation included the speaker of the House of Assembly, the members of Parliament, the commandant of Cape Colony district, and a large number of prominent persons. The convention adjourned Dec. 19, and will resume its work on Jan. 11, probably in Cape Town, where the question of the South African capital will be definitely settled.

ARMY FUNDS ARE RUNNING SHORT

WASHINGTON.—The experts in army pay have been figuring out how much will be required to pay the officers and men of the military establishment for the remainder of the fiscal year. It has been discovered that Congress failed to appropriate enough money to meet this obligation in all particulars, and it will be necessary to submit a deficiency estimate of \$5,000,000 to pay the commissioned personnel and enlisted force.

When the estimate was submitted it was based on an army of 60,000 men, and since that time the President has increased the army by about 10,000 men. This and retirements, most of which were not anticipated, have furnished extra demands which must be met by a special appropriation.

PRICE GOES UP FOR CRANBERRIES

WAREHAM.—The retail price of cranberries has gone up and the fruit is retailing at 18 cents a quart. Philadelphia reports that only the second quality grade is being taken by grocers, at from \$12.50 to \$14 a barrel, while first-class fruit is bringing \$15 to \$16 a barrel.

Good Cape Cod berries are selling in New York for \$16 a barrel. It is estimated that the buyers now hold about 8000 barrels of the late fruit.

BUSY SEASON FOR MAINE PORT.

BANGOR, Me.—The sailing from Bangor of the schooner George W. Edmunds marks the close of the busy season that place has had in a number of years. Over 50 vessels of from 500 to 850 tons have sailed from that port, and about 1,000,000 paving blocks have been shipped.

LARGE PLANT FOR MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—C. W. Talcott, president of the Evansville (Ind.) Veneer Company, capitalized at \$500,000, has purchased a large tract of land in North Memphis, on which it will build shortly a factory for the making of veneering.

COPPER MINING TRADE IS BETTER

Industry Booming in U. S.
Says Geological Survey, But
Output Will Hardly Equal
Previous Year.

To the copper industry of the United States the year 1908 was a period of gradual recovery from the severe depression suffered in the last part of 1907. Many producers that had greatly curtailed or even suspended production in that year began again to increase output practically at the opening of 1908, and in spite of the low price of the metal nearly all the important producers of 1907 were in operation throughout most of 1908, and a few new companies began production during the year.

The rate of production has been steadily increasing, and is now greater than at any other time in the history of the industry.

The production of copper in 1908 has been ascertained by L. C. Graton of the United States geological survey, through personal interviews and telegraphic communication during the last days of the year. Except one small company, all producers of blister and lake copper have furnished their latest exact figures, in most cases for 11 months, together with estimates of their production for the remainder of the year. If these estimates are realized, the production of blister and lake copper in 1908 from ores mined in the United States will be greater by about 50,000,000 pounds, or between 5 and 6 per cent, than that in 1907, which was 898,996,491 pounds.

It is wholly impossible at this time to publish figures of state production that are reliable, but it may be stated concerning the three great copper producing states, that Arizona and Montana show larger gains, and Michigan shows little change from 1907. Production of total refined new copper by works in this country cannot yet be given, but probably it will hardly equal the output of 1907, which was 1,032,516,247 pounds.

POWER GOES FROM BITUMINOUS COAL

New Method, Perfected in
Europe, Will, It Is As-
serted, Reduce Fuel Con-
sumption Fifty Per Cent.

A new and successful method of producing power gas from bituminous coal has been perfected in Europe, according to the Daily Trade and Consular Reports. All previous efforts in this direction have failed because they have been based on the principle of the decomposition of tar through heat, which never succeeds sufficiently.

In the new process, says the report, the tar gases are not thus decomposed, but are completely burned within their generator, and the products of this combustion, in passing through the coke formed, are transmuted into a tar-free power gas.

The advantages of a coal power gas are so great that many endeavors have for a long time been made to solve the problem. Evidently as long as bituminous coal comes into question, there is no cheaper and more economical nor better way of producing power.

In order to do that it needs, as calculated by the inventors, scarcely one pound of coal to produce one "horse-power," or about one half of the coal consumed by a steam engine or a steam turbine to reach the same effect. Navigation interests, especially, will try to find means and ways to greatly reduce its bulky and voluminous coal consumption by introducing such power gas from coal.

From an economical point of view even electricity may be able to compete only in a moderate way with power gas from coal, providing coal can be had at not too exorbitant a price. Moreover, even the apparently costless gases from the blast furnace seem to yield their popularity, as a power gas, to the coal power gas. The reason for this is their ever-varying chemical composition to which coal power gas is not subjected.

The writer believes that coal power gas will play a very important part also in American iron and steel industries in the near future.

BIG FIRE LOSSES DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

NEW YORK.—It is stated that there have been 14,597 fire alarms in the city of New York during the past 12 months, and 10 per cent of these were false alarms.

Further, it is stated that fully one third of these fires is the result of carelessness.

All this gives added force to the recommendation made by the International Society of Building Inspectors that the European law of "neighborhood liability" be enacted in this country.

That means that the person upon whose premises fire originates, a fire caused by neglect or carelessness on the owner's or the agent's part, is held liable at law for the damages done to other people's property by the spread of that fire beyond his own premises.

In Europe they have not one sixth of the fire losses that we suffer, and largely because of these wise regulations that induce care and watchfulness.

FRENCH SENATORS ELECTED.

PARIS.—The senatorial elections have ended in a sweeping victory for the government and a gain of 15 seats. The senators chosen will serve for nine years.

Big Dry Dock Costs the City \$364,000

MARKS KEEN PART PLAYED BY NOVEL PORT OF PORTLAND

An Unique Corporation Has
Proved to Be Sincere and
Active Ally of Big Oregon
City.

SHIPPERS GAIN MUCH

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's big floating drydock, a sturdy ally of the commercial interests of the city, is part of the comprehensive scheme of activity of the corporation known officially as the "Port of Portland." To shipping interests and a large part of the public generally this term means Portland harbor—that portion of the Willamette river from Linnton to Ross island up-river. This, however, is not the legal port of Portland at all.

The district or territory designated by that name is that part of Multnomah county which lies west of the east boundary line of what is known as "range two east of Willamette meridian." All the inhabitants of this district are members of a municipal corporation which has the same name as the district. In other words, the "Port of Portland" means a certain area of territory and it also means the people who live in that territory. The authority, or government of the port is vested in a board of seven commissioners who are appointed or elected by the state legislature. This board also is known as the "Port of Portland." The phrase, therefore, is applied to four distinct things; the water port as the harbor, the land as the district, the people as the corporation and the government as the commission. While the Port of Portland district for the assessment of taxes is only the portion of Multnomah county specified—and which, by the way, includes the city of Portland as part of it—the area over which it is authorized to carry on its work comprises the harbor of Portland and the Willamette and Columbia rivers between Portland and the Pacific.

Although the commission has its offices in the city hall and the taxes which are levied throughout the city and district are assessed and collected by the county authorities, the Port of Portland is not a part either of the city or county government. The history of the creation of this characteristic institution is this: Rivers and harbor improvement work is attended to principally by the United States government, through its corps of engineers, under the secretary of war. These engineers began work on the Willamette and Columbia rivers about 1886, at which time the shallowest places in those streams appear to have been about 12 feet at low water. Improvements were difficult and expensive, Congressional appropriations for the work were small, and as the demands of commerce were urgent, the city, in 1883, built a small dredge to assist in the work carried on by the government engineers. This dredge was operated until 1898. In 1891 the progress of improving the rivers and harbor became so unsatisfactory that the city decided to build a larger dredge.

The hydraulic dredge "Portland" cost \$70,000, has a 20-inch discharge pipe, 600 horsepower main engines, and a capacity, in sand, of 8000 cubic yards a day. The "Columbia" cost \$240,000, has a 30-inch discharge, 1500 horsepower engines and capacity of 20,000 feet daily. The latter when built was one of the largest afloat. In 1903 the commission built the drydock at St. Johns. It is of the sectional floating type, capable of lifting a 10,000-ton ship. It has been in constant use since its completion and has handled satisfactorily all ships which have needed docking.

As to the success of the corporate enterprise. When it was authorized in 1891 it was difficult for ships to navigate the rivers, and those drawing more than 17 feet had to discharge part of their incoming and take on part of their outgoing cargo at Astoria, near the Columbia's mouth. As a result of the work of the U. S. engineers and of the Port of Portland, for six years there has been no lighterage required, and at present vessels drawing 25 feet of water pass freely up and down, while the hope is to make the governing depth at least 30 feet. The work is genuine public spirited development work, and the commissioners receive no compensation. The object is to give seagoing commerce such facilities and despatch that freight charges between Portland and other seaports of the world will be made as small as possible.

A towage and pilot service is to be inaugurated as soon as possible. The commission aims to secure at as early a date as it can a ship channel straight, wide and deep enough so that the largest ships can come and go freely and without delay. It hopes to have a 30-foot channel extending from Ross island to the ocean by the time the Panama canal is completed.

The commission consists of representative citizens, all practical men. C. F. Swigert, president, is head of one of Portland's big street railways; A. L. Pease, vice-president, is one of the best river captains and pilots of the Columbia and Willamette rivers; Treasurer C. F. Adams is head of a large gas company; Secretary John Driscoll is a business man as is member P. L. Willis, while members J. C. Ainsworth and W. D. Wheelwright are respectively a banker and president of a large lumber exporting concern; Chief Engineer J. B. C. Lockwood is one of the most prominent technical men of Portland.

WALNUTS THRIVE IN THERMAL BELT

Experimenter Realizes Three
Dollars a Tree Annually
from Six Hundred Acre
Lot Near Gaston.

Thomas Withycombe, a brother of Professor Withycombe of Corvallis, is planting 600 acres in English walnuts near Gaston, in Washington county, some 30 miles from Portland.

He has already a number of walnut trees, 14 years old, from which he obtained an average of 20 pounds of nuts each this year. These nuts are worth 15 cents per pound, wholesale, and he thus realized the sum of \$3 from each tree, says the Portland (Ore.) Telegram. Mr. Withycombe considers the hill lands within a "thermal belt" the best for walnut growing.

By the "thermal belt" is meant lands lying within a certain elevation, where they are immune from the frosts that strike the lowlands of the valley proper, as well as those which whiten the fields on the higher uplands.

This belt has a thickness, perpendicularly, of about 50 feet, and the vegetation is not molested while the tomato vines and the delicate vegetables are injured outside of the belt by early or late frosts in some seasons.

Much of the land to the north and west of the city which has been given over to undergrowth and stumps, after the timber was taken off, is now being recognized as capable of raising nuts and peaches to better advantage than the older lands, long cultivated, on the valley bottoms.

CALHOUN TRIAL POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The trial of Patrick Calhoun, head of the San Francisco street railway system, under indictment for alleged bribery of supervisors during the Schmitz-Ruef regime, was postponed this afternoon until Jan. 12, owing to the absence of Francis J. Heney from the city.

PORTLAND'S NEW SECTIONAL DRY DOCK,
Completed at a cost of \$364,000, has a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons.

tory that the people and commercial bodies of the city appealed to the Legislature to authorize the incorporation of the work carried on by the government. Since then the local work of harbor and channel improvement has been in the hands of the commission.

Various acts of the Legislature have authorized this body to build dikes to safeguard the ship channel; to build and operate dredges to deepen and keep open the harbor and the channel to the sea; to build and operate a drydock; to inaugurate a pilotage and towage service between Portland and the sea; to sell bonds and levy taxes, and to establish harbor and river regulations.

Whereas the government appropriations, previous to 1891, were insufficient for the task of keeping the 100 miles or so of river open for deep-sea shipping, the government since that year has shown a marked disposition to help a community which displays so much enterprise in helping itself. Liberality has characterized the expenditures of both the port and the government. While the work of the port commission has been more or less confined to the Willamette and part of the Columbia rivers, it has been ably seconded by the activity of the federal government in the Columbia. The government has kept one dredge at work in that river continually and likewise has rented the port's hydraulic dredge "Columbia," which it keeps employed also on federal work for the benefit of the port.

This is one of two large and powerful dredges built, one in 1898 and the other in 1902, because the old city dredge built in 1883, supplemented by the system of dikes, was inadequate to keep the channel in proper shape for traffic.

The hydraulic dredge "Portland" cost \$70,000, has a 20-inch discharge pipe, 600 horsepower main engines, and a capacity, in sand, of 8000 cubic yards a day. The "Columbia" cost \$240,000, has a 30-inch discharge, 1500 horsepower engines and capacity of 20,000 feet daily. The latter when built was one of the largest afloat. In 1903 the commission built the drydock at St. Johns. It is of the sectional floating type, capable of lifting a 10,000-ton ship. It has been in constant use since its completion and has handled satisfactorily all ships which have needed docking.

As to the success of the corporate enterprise. When it was authorized in 1891 it was difficult for ships to navigate the rivers, and those drawing more than 17 feet had to discharge part of their incoming and take on part of their outgoing cargo at Astoria, near the Columbia's mouth. As a result of the work of the U. S. engineers and of the Port of Portland, for six years there has been no lighterage required, and at present vessels drawing 25 feet of water pass freely up and down, while the hope is to make the governing depth at least 30 feet. The work is genuine public spirited development work, and the commissioners receive no compensation. The object is to give seagoing commerce such facilities and despatch that freight charges between Portland and other seaports of the world will be made as small as possible.

A towage and pilot service is to be inaugurated as soon as possible. The commission aims to secure at as early a date as it can a ship channel straight, wide and deep enough so that the largest ships can come and go freely and without delay. It hopes to have a 30-foot channel extending from Ross island to the ocean by the time the Panama canal is completed.

TOLEDO FAVORED FOR ARMY EVENT

TOLEDO.—Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce here last night, announced that he intends to recommend Toledo to the secretary of war as the place for the tournament in the regular army maneuvers next summer. Not long ago a letter was received by Secretary G. B. Storer from the secretary of war, stating that Toledo would be chosen if recommended by Gen. Grant.

All branches, cavalry, infantry and artillery, will participate, and it is expected that 5000 troops will be here. After looking over the ground, Major-General Grant said Bayview Park was an ideal location for the event. He says he will recommend that the event be held late in June or early in July.

BANKERS TO MEET AT DES MOINES

DES MOINES, Ia.—The 19 banking institutions of Des Moines are preparing to hold their annual meetings about the middle of January. Few changes are expected in the boards of directors outside the Central State Bank, which recently announced that Simon Casady, who resigned as president of the Des Moines Savings Bank, would become president of the Central. The directors of this latter bank will also vote to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

CACTUS WITHOUT THORN A SUCCESS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Official reports on the first summer's field cultivation of the Burbank thornless cactus declare the average results successful. The report says the thought that the thornless varieties would revert to the old habit of growing thorns has been dispelled. The use of the plant as a fodder for cattle seems to have been established.

AMERICA TO HEAD NATION'S WAR TO ABOLISH OPIUM

Sec. of State Root Submits
Proposals to Many Coun-
tries to Take Part in Shang-
hai Conference in February.

WILSON BARS DRUG

WASHINGTON.—The proposals of the United States for the suppression of the opium trade throughout the world, to be discussed at the conference at Shanghai, China, Feb. 1, have been submitted to Secretary of State Root through United States ambassadors and ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Persia, Russia, Siam, Japan and China.

A confidential letter to diplomats, made public here by the International Reform Bureau, which is one of the prime movers in bringing about the conference, thus states the position of the United States with respect to the conference:

"Our idea is that each government's commission should proceed independently with the investigation of the opium question on behalf of its respective country, with a view, first, to limit the use of opium in the possessions of that country; second, to ascertain the best means of suppressing the opium traffic if such now exists among the nationalities of that government in the far East, and, third, to be in a position so that when the commission meets at Shanghai the representatives of the various powers may be prepared to cooperate and to offer, jointly or severally, definite suggestions of measures which their respective governments may adopt for the gradual suppression of opium cultivation, traffic and use within their eastern possessions, thus assisting China in her purpose of eradicating the evil from her empire."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has recently issued an order keeping opium designed for smoking out of the United States.

CORSET PLANT TO BE ENLARGED.

WORCESTER.—The Royal Worcester Corset Company is to erect a \$100,000 addition to its plant, the whole, when completed, to increase the capacity of the factory about 50 per cent.

U. S. TRANSPORT IN CRASH.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The United States transport Thomas collided with the coast steamer New Brunswick and will be delayed in her scheduled departure for the Philippines today.

Boston Elevated

To Our Patrons:

The Washington Street Tunnel has now been in service for more than a month, and has proved very successful. The congestion at Park Street and Scollay Square has been relieved. Through passengers are carried more quickly and comfortably. The route of the Elevated trains is more convenient for a large majority of its patrons in respect to their business, their shopping and their places of entertainment. When the connection, required by law, between the Subway and the Tunnel at Haymarket Square has been completed by the Transit Commission and used as a transfer station, the conditions at the North Station will be very much improved. When the East Cambridge Elevated tracks are built the conditions will be still further improved.

Knowing, however, that the withdrawal of the trains, as required by law, from the Tremont Street Subway, would involve changes which would undoubtedly cause inconveniences, the officials of the Company have watched the results carefully, to see how such inconveniences might best be remedied.

The congestion of the surface cars at the North Station proved very serious. This has been largely relieved by a new switch, turning a considerable number of the cars on to Haverhill Street.

The through care service in the subway has been increased, and will be still further increased, if necessary.

The removal of the Elevated service to the South Station via Pleasant Street has caused inconvenience. This situation will be met, first, by the extension of the Charles Street line to Dewey Square, and, second, by transfer at Boylston Street Subway Station, from and to cars entering and leaving the subway at the Public Garden, to and from surface cars, at the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, reaching Dewey Square via Boylston, Washington and Summer Streets. Conductors will issue transfers, on payment of fare, on and after January 13, 1909.

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

Do You Drink

Hood's
Buttermilk

Fresh from
the Churn?

Order of our
drivers or

TRY A MUG OF HOOD'S BUTTERMILK fresh from the churn. Many persons find it is much more palatable and easily digestible than whole milk.

Hood's Buttermilk

IS A
Delicious Beverage, a Cheap Food
and thus used furnishes more nutriment than almost any other beverage except whole milk. An ordinary glass contains as much nourishment as half a pint of oysters, two ounces of bread or a good-sized potato. Hood's Buttermilk is the genuine old-fashioned article, produced from the churning of cream into butter.

H. P. HOOD & SONS
General Offices and Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory
494 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, Mass.

DAIRY LABORATORY, 70 Huntington Ave., HOOD'S MODEL CREAMERY, 7 Beacon St. and 55 Tremont St.

HUNTING LODGE MADE WITH AUTO

Colorado Party of Nimrods
Finds Motor Proves Practi-
cal on Trip When Horses
Are Not Available.

DENVER, Col.—Among the up-to-date uses discovered for the automobile it has been found convenient by hunters as a means of transportation, and forms a sort of movable hunting lodge. It thereby makes a place for itself in fields where horses have not been available, especially as it enlarges many times the radius of activity possible for the sportsman. Greater supplies of provisions, camping material and ammunition can be carried, lengthening the time which an expedition may remain in the field, and all the game which is likely to fall to the rifles of the party can be brought back to civilization easily.

Such an expedition was taken recently by E. W. Jordan of Palsade, Col., with a party of friends in a car. They penetrated a mountain country, through canyons, along river valleys, and actually up the mountain sides picking up such trail as there was through a dense growth of young timber, until they had made 86 miles from their starting point.

Three big bucks, a mountain lion and a large catch of fine trout rewarded their endeavors. The party was out nine days, and the only mishap was a small puncture.

NEW SOUTHERN STEEL PLANT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis Steel Construction Company, capitalized at \$100,000, will begin at once the establishment of a first-class plant for the manufacture of structural steel and bridge material.

Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser keeps your house spick and span from cellar to attic with very little help from you. Housewives have learned to avoid destructive caustic and acid cleansers, and to do all their cleaning with this natural, mechanical cleanser, which is absolutely free from the slightest trace of acid, caustic or alkali.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

This handy, all round cleanser takes the place of soap, soap-powder, scouring-bricks and metal-polishes, and does all their work in a better way. It takes all the hard work out of keeping things clean and saves housewives labor, time and money.

For cleaning marble and painted walls, scrubbing wood floors, wood-work and enameled tubs, scouring pots, kettles and pans and polishing glassware, cutlery and metal, there is nothing to equal it.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c
(at All Grocers)

The Cudahy Packing Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

PELTON PIANO CO.

424 Boylston Street,
Corner Berkeley Boston
KROGER KURTZMAN PELTON
MEHLIN HAINES NEEDHAM
BEHNING

Pianos and Player Pianos. Pianos for rent.

LARGE STOCK POPULAR PRICES
FAVORABLE TERMS

The Children's Star

A Think-Right
Magazine
For Every Day in the
Year.

\$1.50 per year.
Send for sample copy.
THE SHERMAN,
Washington, D. C.

Vischer's Radio-Sensitive Hydroscope accurately indicates the presence and position of ARTESIAN WATER wherever it occurs, in city or country. Saves expense of test boring and fruitless drilling.

AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.,
41 Broadway, N. Y., Tel. 211, West Brighton.
Consultation on problems of water supply, irrigation and natural drainage for factories, private estates and mines. Orders booked for hydroscopic survey in any part of the world.

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME \$1.00
IN CORRECT TYPE, INCLUDING PLATE
THE RESULT BEST OBTAINABLE IN THE UNITED STATES

HOSKINS PHILA.
907 CHESTNUT STREET

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

CONSOLIDATED GAS DECLINES TO LOWER LEVEL

Other Leading Wall Street Securities Withstand Selling Pressure for a Time and Then Decline Sharply.

BOSTON MARKET OFF

Consolidated Gas again was conspicuous in the trading on the New York exchange today. The stock opened lower at 138½ and dropped to 132 during the first hour. It rallied somewhat from the low level but the price movement was erratic and uncertain. The rest of the market at the opening showed an inclination to disregard the wide fluctuations in gas and the leaders were generally higher than the closing prices last night. The entire list with the exception of gas was well supported and good gains were made ranging from a fraction to a point and a half at the end of the first hour.

Wabash preferred was quite strong, advancing to 50½, a gain of 1½ in the first hour. New York Central moved up a point to 129½. Smelters rose a half to 82½. Pennsylvania Railroad was prominent in the trading, opening ½ higher at 134½. Union Pacific, which has been dragging along for several days past, advanced ¾ to 181½. Reading was among the strongest of the railroad group, moving up a point.

Baltimore & Ohio continued in good demand, opening ¾ higher at 111 and advancing fractionally. There is a good deal of conjecture as to whether the regular dividend rate will be declared by the Baltimore & Ohio directors who meet this week to take action. There is a difference of opinion among traders on the subject but the continued strength of the stock is taken to indicate that the regular 6 per cent rate will be continued.

Toward noon Consolidated Gas had moved up two points from the low mark to 134. The New York tracings were quite active, Brooklyn Rapid Transit advancing a point to 70½ on the assurance that a 4 per cent dividend will be declared at the next meeting of the directors. Southern Pacific advanced to 119½, a gain of 1½.

The Boston market opened strong. Edison Electric was up a point at 248. Superior Copper at 34½ was up a half. Amalgamated advanced ½ to 83½, but later sold down to 82½.

Calumet & Hecla rose three points to 67½. There was considerable profit-taking on the higher range and prices eased off considerably. North Butte around noon was selling ½ off at 101. American Telephone & Telegraph was off an eighth at 127. Calumet & Arizona at 118 was down a half. Old Dominion dropped 3 points from 59½ to 56½.

The selling of some of the leaders in the early afternoon trading caused a sharp setback and losses prevailed throughout the list. Union Pacific sold under 180. Steel was off ½ at 52 and Consolidated Gas was off over 8 points. The Boston market was holding steady with mixed losses and gains, the losses prevailing more largely.

Before the close Consolidated Gas had sold down to 127 and the entire New York market was weak with prices considerably under the opening.

BOSTON CURB

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

High	Low
Ariz. Mich.	14 1/2
do pf.	14 1/2
Amal. Nev.	14 1/2
Am. C. & S.	14 1/2
do com.	14 1/2
Bay State Gas	7 1/2
Beaver	1 1/2
Black Mt.	1 1/2
British Col.	1 1/2
Buff. Minn.	8 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	67 1/2
Com. Ariz.	52 1/2
Com. Nev.	52 1/2
Com. S. P.	52 1/2
Com. U. S.	52 1/2
Com. W. P.	52 1/2
Com. Y. C.	52 1/2
Com. Z. C.	52 1/2
Com. A. C.	52 1/2
Com. B. C.	52 1/2
Com. C. C.	52 1/2
Com. D. C.	52 1/2
Com. E. C.	52 1/2
Com. F. C.	52 1/2
Com. G. C.	52 1/2
Com. H. C.	52 1/2
Com. I. C.	52 1/2
Com. J. C.	52 1/2
Com. K. C.	52 1/2
Com. L. C.	52 1/2
Com. M. C.	52 1/2
Com. N. C.	52 1/2
Com. O. C.	52 1/2
Com. P. C.	52 1/2
Com. Q. C.	52 1/2
Com. R. C.	52 1/2
Com. S. C.	52 1/2
Com. T. C.	52 1/2
Com. U. C.	52 1/2
Com. V. C.	52 1/2
Com. W. C.	52 1/2
Com. X. C.	52 1/2
Com. Y. C.	52 1/2
Com. Z. C.	52 1/2

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

Advance	Decline
Consols, money	83 1/2-116 1/2
Consols, account	83 1/2-116 1/2
Amalgamated	83 1/2-116 1/2
Atchafalaya	83 1/2-116 1/2
Canadian Pacific	83 1/2-116 1/2
Chicago & N. W.	83 1/2-116 1/2
Erie	83 1/2-116 1/2
First National	83 1/2-116 1/2
Illinois Central	83 1/2-116 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	83 1/2-116 1/2
N. Y. Central	83 1/2-116 1/2
Pennsylvania	83 1/2-116 1/2
Reading	83 1/2-116 1/2
Southern Pacific	83 1/2-116 1/2
Union Pacific	83 1/2-116 1/2
U. S. Steel	83 1/2-116 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	83 1/2-116 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated Copper	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2
Amer. C. & S.	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Refining	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pref.	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
Anacosta	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Atchafalaya pref.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
Canadian Pacific	176 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2
Central Leather	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Chicago & N. W.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
Chicago Great Western	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Colorado Southern	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2
Consolidated Gas	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2
Erie	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Great Northern pref.	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2
Great Northern Ore. pf.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
Illinois Central	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
Mexican Central pf.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Missouri Pacific	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2
National Lead	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
New York Central	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2
Norfolk & Western	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
Norfolk & Western pref.	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2
Northwestern	181 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2
People's Gas	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Reading	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2
Republic Steel	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island pref.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Railway	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2
St. Paul	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Union Pacific	181 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. Steel	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
Wabash	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
Western Union	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Western Union Electric	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2
Westinghouse	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2

BONDS

Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.

Atchafalaya conv.

Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2s

N. Y. C. & H. R. 4 1/2s

N. Y. C. & H. R. 4 1/2s

Reading conv. 4 1/2s

Union Pacific conv. 4 1/2s

United States 4 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 2 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 3 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 4 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 5 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 6 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 7 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 8 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 9 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 10 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 11 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 12 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 13 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 14 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 15 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 16 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 17 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 18 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 19 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 20 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 21 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 22 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 23 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 24 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 25 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 26 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 27 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 28 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 29 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 30 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 31 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 32 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 33 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 34 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 35 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 36 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 37 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 38 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 39 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 40 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 41 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 42 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 43 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 44 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 45 1/2s

U. S. Reg. 46 1/2s

PURPOSE OF THE CHESAPEAKE TO IMPROVE ROAD

Funding Purposes Will Take a Part of the \$30,000,000 Bond Issue, the Remainder to Be Used in Improvements.

A SOFT COAL ROAD

Considerable interest has been awakened in Chesapeake & Ohio by reason of the recent authorization by the board of directors of the issue of \$30,000,000 general funding and improvement mortgage bonds. A special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held Feb. 9 to pass upon this authorization. The stock pays a 1 per cent dividend, and selling around 57, nets the investor about 1.7 per cent.

The notice of the meeting sent to stockholders states that the purpose of the issue is to fund the \$7,500,000 6 per cent collateral notes of the company falling due July 1, 1910, but which it is intended to anticipate by payment on July 1, 1909, and a portion of the equipment trust obligations as the directors may determine and to provide for future capital requirements for additions, extensions, betterments, permanent improvements, new equipment, etc.

Of the total issue it is proposed to use \$11,000,000 at once for the funding purposes referred to, the remainder of the amount to be issued from time to time as the board of directors may decide. As announced some time ago, the immediate issue of \$11,000,000 bonds has been sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

November: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

December: Total op. revenue, \$2,240,060; Total net, \$3,230,935; Surplus, \$383,707.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1908: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1907: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1906: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1905: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1904: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1902: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1901: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1908: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1907: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1906: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1905: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1904: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1902: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1901: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1908: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1907: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1906: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1905: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1904: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1903: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1902: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1901: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1909: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1908: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1907: Total op. revenue, \$1,836,880; Total net, \$498,891; Surplus, \$161,834.

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

To Make a Gift Worth While

It is profitable once in a while to read Lowell's quaint "Vision of Sir Launfal," with its gentle rebuke of ritualistic chivalry or spectacular charity or pharisaic benevolence—whichever you will. This is what the knight learns at last, that some spiritual reality must accompany all giving, since it separates men if the gift is looked upon materially; for the giver is exalted in senseless pride, and the receiver degraded when out of his abundance a man hands out a trifle to meet for a moment the need of another. This was especially illustrated in the Orient, by the habit of the rich to have a trumpet blown in the streets to announce their approach, so that the miserable and wretched might crowd upon the alms-giver. Jesus rebuked this doing of charity "to be seen of men," saying that such hypocrites "have their reward"—they gain notoriety which they desire, but do not do good which they ought to desire to do.

The confession of a professional beggar illustrated the effects of the giving which degrades. Being in difficulty he approached a man for advice and human help, but the man pushed him off, thrusting a piece of silver into his hand. His labor had been so poorly paid that he would have had to work long to earn as much as this man was willing to pay to be rid of one whom he supposed to be a beggar. Then after the laborer became a beggar. He had been of some use to his kind; he became a mere nuisance and burden to men. What he needed was human sympathy to lift him a little higher in the scale of manhood. What he received was the false charity whereby his manhood was denied, and that denial of manhood had the effect of making him a beggar.

The defect of the giving in this case

was evident. The poet says it is "not what we give, but what we share," that is of value. While there are distinctions held in thought between men, we have condescension on one side, and often envy on the other, and no sharing of common good. Humanity is thus atrophied in both rich and poor. The rich are disappointed and bitter; the poor, covetous and unjust. Both need to know of the real source of good, and each one has an office to interpret happiness to the other. The discipline of affluence may bring understanding of human needs, just as the discipline of poverty may teach kindness. "The poor are their own best friends" is a proverb. But when a better sense of the goodness universal prevails we shall understand the saying, "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." With a true sense of community of origin there will be a real community of interest.

The perfect giving of good was illustrated in the life of the One "who gave himself for us." There was no withdrawal, no partiality, in Christ Jesus. The wholeness and perfection of love was his gift to humanity. In the gift we are made to share in proportion as we ourselves give our love. The poet gives to Sir Launfal this teaching, as from the lips of Christ:

"Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungry neighbor and Me."

The soul hath this proof of its divinity: that divine things delight it.—Seneca.

EVIDENCE

A certain Celestial philosopher once wrote a brilliant chapter on the identity of contraries. It was before Heraclitus, so there need be no suspicion of plagiarism. He must have been the father of paradox-mongers, but the curious fact remains that, from that moment, he set his face against paradox-mongering in others. He described it as making a noise to drown an echo.

One is reminded of this story whenever one comes across the periodical criticism, that the evidence of a Christian Scientist, with respect to Christian Science, is necessarily prejudiced. For it would be interesting to know what the critics who formulate such a criticism would accept as unprejudiced evidence. As it stands it amounts to this, that knowledge of the subject on which you are called to give evidence vitiates the value of your evidence. Judged by such a standard, the evidence of the expert becomes the least valuable obtainable, as the simplest illustrations will prove.

Some three centuries ago, Sir Isaac Newton, according to Voltaire, sitting in his garden at Woolsthorpe, saw the

epoch-making apple fall, and, speculating on the cause of the phenomenon, evolved little by little the theory of gravitation. Almost at the same time another great Cambridge thinker, George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, ruminating over the accepted theories of sensation, arrived at those conclusions as to the unreliability of the senses which he subsequently gave to the world in the treatise known as "The Principles of Human Knowledge." Now it is certain that the more closely Newton and Berkeley thought their theories out, the more convinced they became of the truth of them, and consequently the more prejudiced in their favor. So that, to apply the criticism commonly used against Christian Scientists, in order to obtain an unprejudiced opinion concerning their theories, it would have been necessary to apply to one of the gardeners at Woolsthorpe or to a chirurgeon in Cloyne.

The position of the average Christian Scientist is not altogether unlike that of Newton. The apple which has drawn his attention to the subject has not infrequently dropped somewhat unexpectedly on his head. A case of healing, or an argument for which he could find no answer, has impelled his curiosity. Casually, possibly even cynically, he has begun his investigation, but as he has proceeded he has become more interested. At the end of several years, having heard the theory tested by every conceivable argument, and the practice demonstrated not only by the healing of sickness, and disease, and pain, but of sorrow, and poverty, and sin, he becomes, according to the critics, a strongly prejudiced, and consequently thoroughly unreliable witness. There is the perennial paradox of human knowledge.

Now it is perfectly obvious that a Christian Scientist is not more prejudiced in favor of Christian Science than a doctor is against it. Yet while the mere obiter dictum of the latter is readily accepted as evidence, the conclusions drawn by the former from his experience and demonstration are as lightly disregarded. Evidence is, of course, one of the many words in the English language which may be defined in innumerable ways, but that it means information in the shape of personal testimony from credible witnesses, few people will be inclined to question. Of evidence of this nature, evidence that is based on personal experience, examination and demonstration, there is an unlimited quantity in support of the claims of Christian Science. The opponents of Christian Science may question this, but they will never be able to dispose of it, except on the untenable grounds that the witnesses are prejudiced.

The evidence in support of Christian Science healing is of various descriptions. Much of it is to be found in the shape of men and women rescued from sorrow and sickness, from the agony of pain and from despair and want, walking, well and happy, about the streets of the cities of the world. These people may frequently be unable to cope with the dialectic subtleties of those who question them, but they have one and all the unanswerable argument of the man who was born blind, "one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." It is useless to argue with them, useless to assure them that the age of miracles is departed, and that what they are saying is impossible. Sooner or later the very simplicity or persistence of their assurance will force you into one or the other of two admissions: that the age of miracles is not passed, or that you do not believe their evidence.

There are, of course, various expedients by which it is sought to escape from this dilemma; but the last resort is always that of a wrong diagnosis. Now

THE HOME FORUM

Building for Women's Advancement

The girls and women of Auburn, N. Y., may be considered among the most fortunate, for in the new Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Auburn boasts of one of the best equipped buildings in the world devoted solely to the advancement of woman. The beautiful structure was made possible by the philanthropy of Mrs. D. M. Osborne and her son, the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne, of this city, Mrs. J. J. Storrow of Boston and Mrs. Frederick Harris of Springfield, Mass., both of whom are daughters of Mrs. Osborne. The latter has devoted many years of her useful life to the betterment of her sex and is a prominent woman suffragist.

The cost of the building, which is built of Harvard brick and limestone, was approximately \$150,000, and here girls and women may enjoy unusual privileges in social and educational lines. The women's Union is equipped with a cafeteria, where one may acquire wholesome food at a surprisingly small cost; gymnasium, baths, reference and free distributing libraries, classrooms for instruction in the various lines of education, reading rooms, rest rooms, employment bureau, woman's exchange where industrious members may bring handiwork and articles of food and clothing to be sold; dormitories and an exquisite auditorium of classic design where music and dramatics may be enjoyed free.

The union now has a membership of 600. One may become a member by the payment of a small registration fee, and partake of the educational advantages by the payment of slight sums. Special classes for foreign women are



WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION BUILDING AT AUBURN, N. Y.

held evenings to receive instruction in English. Other classes are held afternoons and evenings in elementary and high school subjects, including French and German, music, sketching, china decorating, water-color painting, dress-making, millinery, embroidery, business forms, stenography and typewriting, domestic science, nursing, and gymnastics. Frequent talks on travels and special subjects are given during the season.

One of the beneficent features of the

union is the spirit of hospitality held for women strangers who may happen to be in the city either sojourning or waiting to make train connections. A well-conducted information bureau is always at the disposal of those who apply. The Auburn institution is the source of much admiration on the part of visitors to the city and frequently delegations from other cities are sent here to study the system of administration with a view to applying similar methods in their own cities.

PLAYING WEDDING

A little girl with two little boy companions had just finished making a mud pie when one of them suggested that they play wedding.

"All right!" cried the girl. "Edmund, you and I will be bride and bridegroom, and you, Harold, shall be the minister, and we'll pay you the mud pie for marrying us!"

This being readily agreed to, the "minister" assumed a dignified attitude before the other two.

"Man," said he in his most impressive tones, "do you take 'his woman as your lawful wife?"

"I do," came the answer.

"And, woman, do you take this man as your lawful husband?"

"Ye-es!" giggled the bride.

"Then, before I go any further," demanded the bogus minister in the same impressive voice, "hand over that mud pie!"—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Real Chinatown is Respectable

Highly colored works of fiction and imaginative stories have often conveyed the impression that Chinatown in New York is a mysterious place, given to the smoking of opium and the playing of policy and fan tan. Chintown, as a matter of fact, is a thriving community, says a newspaper writer, and things which are spoken of as part of its life are merely incidents and stand for only a few sporadic cases. The quarter is filled with earnest and responsible men who are scrupulously honorable in business, frugal, industrious, and yet with an appreciation for the amenities of life.

KEY TO WISDOM

We judge of a man's wisdom by his hope, knowing that the perception of the inexhaustibility of nature is an immortal youth.—Emerson.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Stories From Ancient Greece—The Iliad

PART I.

Long, long ago in the early days of Greece, before books were written, there was an old man who was called a minstrel, because he wandered from house to house and village to village telling delightful and wondrous stories to the families who entertained him.

His name was Homer, and it is said he was blind. He was a beggar, but he was welcome at every king's palace because of his wonderful stories and the poetical words in which he told them. He chanted his stories in a musical key, accompanying himself on a four-stringed harp. And to the listening princes and their sisters and wives he sang the poems which he made up from his imagination about the deeds of the brave heroes who were dead and gone, and how the gods had helped them in all their undertakings.

To picture to ourselves the scenes in which one of the greatest poems of the world was composed, we must imagine the Greek palace with its walls of stone, its great court with the fountain and fig trees and the stone benches. And we must also remember the great banquet hall where was the hearth on which blazed the comfortable fire. If a guest arrived in summer, the banquet was often spread in the court; in the winter it took place in the hall.

If you wish to look in upon a feast of the old Greeks, you must not imagine a long table with guests grouped around it as was the custom in other lands; but rather behold the noble room with its carved pillars, the armor of the princes hanging on the walls, and a number of small tables, each just large enough for one. Among the guests move the servants or slaves, passing silver finger or hand bowls of water to be used before the feast. The food was brought first to the host's table and he broke it into small pieces and cut the flesh food into small portions, which

was very necessary since they had no knives and forks in those days.

When the food had been passed to all, a plate of meat set on the tables and baskets of bread handed round (to the eldest first, however humble his station, which was a beautiful tribute of courtesy practised by the Greeks), then the wine and water went round and the guests, having eaten their fill, leaned back to listen to the songs of the bard.

Homer, the great Greek poet, whose stories were so beautiful that the listeners committed them to memory and told them to their children, who did the same, so that they were sometime set in written pages and have been handed down for thousands of years—this great Homer has described how the princes of Greece entertained him. He says:

"The page drew near, leading the honored bard. The muse had greatly loved him, and had given him good and ill; she took away his eyesight, but gave delightful song. Pantomon placed for him among the feasters a silver-studded chair, backed by a lofty pillar, and hung the tuneful lyre upon its peg above his head, and the page showed him how to reach it with his hands. By him he set a tray and a good table and placed thereon a cup of wine to drink as need should bid."

Now when Homer smote his lyre, the guests ceased talking and fell into reverent attitudes to listen. He must have had a glorious voice and a face that seemed lighted with great and noble thoughts. To those who looked at him his eyes could not have seemed sightless, for they glowed with the pictures which passed through his mind. There is a great painting called "Listening to Homer," which you may have seen. In this the guests are not seated in the banquet hall, but in the marble court overlooking the sea; and the young maidens and youths are reclining on the benches, rapt with attention, while the old man sits in their midst with the harp between his knees.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

The Riddle of a Magic Circle.
How can one draw a circle around a person placed in the center of a room, so that he will not be able to jump out of it even though his legs and hands be free?

ANSWER TO LAST PUZZLE.
Hidden countries: 1, Greece; 2, Spain; 3, Sweden; 4, Anam; 5, Siam; 6, China; 7, Peru; 8, Chili; 9, Natal; 10, Tripoli.

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

The Toilette for the Opera or Concert

To get the greatest amount of pleasure out of an evening spent at theater or concert, it is necessary for a woman to dress for the occasion, and to dress in a somewhat more picturesque style than for church or an afternoon tea. For this sort of toilette the extra wrap has become an essential part of a woman's wardrobe.

The evening cloaks of this season are in many respects quite different from those which have recently been in fashion. They are more voluminous and graceful in outline, and their colors are chosen for greater effectiveness. It is quite impossible to have a distinguished appearance by merely buying a stock garment at a shop, and the well-dressed woman knows the fact that they have chosen material, style and color, with a careful thoughtfulness for their own wardrobe, and that they have had their evening cloak made to order.

The evening gown of princess style is much more effective emerging from a contrasting voluminous cloak, chosen with picturesque design for a background in color. The brightest colors are used this season in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, bringing more and more into American opera houses the ideas of Paris, London and Vienna. You will see velvets, brocades, and satins in the most glowing colors. Green and gold brocade may at first thought suggest portieres rather than cloaks, but it is a delightful combination worn with an ivory colored evening gown. There is a new shade of deep purple crimson which is superbly rich and effective, while golden yellow in velvet and satin sets off a black lace evening dress with a delightful contrast.

At a recent symphony concert in Boston a woman emerged from a cloak of Hamlet sombreness, revealing herself in a soft cream-colored gown of Princess style. The cloak fell around her in scarlet folds of satin, for this was its lining, and the supple softness of its texture was simply delicious. When she gathered the cloak around her to depart it was seen to have a graceful hood lined with the warm satin which she slipped over her head. Her cloak was

of such coloring that it could be worn with many different costumes.

It is quite surprising how many original designs for cloaks have been presented this winter. But the originality is likely to prove merely an adaptation of other world ideas than our own. For instance, the Japanese kimono has given the motive for an easy evening cloak, its wide and picturesque sleeve falling into beautiful lines when made up in velvet or brocade. Then the Chinese mandarin coat, which is wide and loose and easy, but very picturesque, has been copied. A Chinese mandarin cloak idea can be reproduced in a deeply brilliant sapphire blue which may be lined with buff satin, and there you go back in the beauty of colors to the Continental soldier clothes of our forefathers.

But in styles of cut, nothing seems too elaborate or out of taste, provided the lines are full and cloaklike. The monk's gown and cowl, the Italian military cape, the toga of the Romans, and the classic drapery of the Greeks, all will be found reproduced in the fashionable coat of the season, and a garment of these designs will never go out of style so long as it hangs together. That is the beauty of a thoroughly classic idea. So one need not hesitate to use the richest velvet or most sumptuous satin.

It is the subtlest sort of appeal to the beautiful to have the coloring of the evening cloak exist in the lining and not the outer covering. A dark velvet, satin or brocade, well braided, or held at the shoulder or hip with an interesting buckle of dull silver, French gilt or jet, arrests the eye pleasantly. The wearer of such a cloak may have a head covering of an old lace scarf, for the time has come to bring forth the priceless lace from grandmother's chest, provided she will let you have it. (If she is wise she will wear it herself, and a cloak for the opera with it.) When the cloak is thrown back it will reveal an inner lining that will be simply delicious, greenish turquoise, coral pink, blended Watteau shades or tapestry effects of soft browns and greens. If you have white hair, be not afraid of purple for it is the color of colors for those who have the dignity of years.

Man's Friend—The Dog

When did the friendship between man and dog begin? Mr. Robert Leighton in his book on dogs rejects the evidence of a delightful picture by Brueghel preserved in the academy at Brussels, in which a rough Skye terrier lies contentedly curled at the feet of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. Doubtless he would also reject the probably contemporary picture painted by a North British artist which represents a Scotch collie as the familiar of Noah in the ark, says the book critic of the New York Herald. Our author contends that no dog of any recognizable breed lived at a period so remote.

He is willing to concede, however, that in the very earliest period of man's habitation of this world he made a friend and companion of some sort of aboriginal representative of our modern dog, and that in return for its aid in protecting him from wilder animals, and perhaps in guarding his sheep and goats, he gave it a share of his food and a corner of his dwelling and grew to trust it and to care for it.

"There is ample evidence," he says, "to prove the existence of a semi-domestic dog in prehistoric times. Probably the animal was originally little else than an unusually gentle jackal or an ailing wolf driven by its companions from the wild marauding pack to seek shelter in alien surroundings. One can well conceive the possibility of the partnership beginning in the circumstance of some helpless whelps being brought home by the early hunters and being afterward tended and reared by the women and children. . . . They would grow to regard themselves and be regarded as members of the family and it would soon be found that the hunting instincts of the maturing animal were of value to his captors."

Science and Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER G. EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Address ALLISON V. STEWART, Publisher,
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published Every Afternoon, except Sunday, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as second class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, six months.....\$3.00

Daily, one year.....5.00

In all other countries:

Daily, six months.....4.50

Daily, one year.....8.00

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found for sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

All articles for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor.

No attention will be paid to unsigned communications and no manuscript will be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

Owing to the limited space devoted to advertising in the National Edition of The Christian Science Monitor, reservations must be made one week in advance of day of issue.

Telephone.....Back Bay 4330
Five Trunk Lines.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, January 5, 1909.

A World-Wide Question

ANY MAN who is striving to benefit his fellow men, and especially one who devotes his time and fortune to the effort, deserves to be treated with consideration, even though his effort may appear to others to be misdirected and futile. J. Eads Howe of St. Louis seems to be such a man. His absolute devotion to the cause he has espoused is acknowledged on all sides.

The reader need hardly be informed that he is engaged in an effort to find work for the unemployed of the great cities, and that his attention is mainly directed to New York and St. Louis. A call which has just been issued by him, and which is signed by one of his leading coworkers, Cora D. Harvey, reads as follows:

Realizing that this is going to be a hard winter and that there are all the way from 35,000 to 100,000 men out of employment in all the large cities of the country, we have decided to call a convention of delegates from the different centers to meet in St. Louis on January 22, 23 and 24. The object of this convention will be to secure employment for all desiring work and to attempt to get transportation to their jobs, as well as to consider other matters that are vital to the unemployed and to the working people of this country and of Great Britain.

The purpose set forth is certainly a worthy one and is deserving of public recognition and support, assuming that the convention shall be conducted in such a manner as to convince the right-minded people of the country that the welfare of workmen out of employment and not merely a desire to create or to stimulate social agitation is at the bottom of the movement.

One feature of the call for this convention will appeal to thoughtful people, and this is covered by the concluding four words. It would be better still if these words were changed to read "and of the world." For people are thinking more and more beyond local, and beyond national, and beyond racial lines, in regard to the labor question, and the many phases of this question.

They are thinking of the labor question more and more as a question which concerns not simply a group of people but humanity.

Instead of attempting to throw cold water on the proposed gathering, it should be encouraged, and the best and calmest thinkers in the country should be urged to attend, and, if possible, take part in its deliberations. Many movements of this character which have been turned to bad account might have been employed to bring about good results had they been rightly directed. The people who engage in them need direction, and they are entitled to the wisest guidance that society can provide.

IT SEEMS a strange circumstance that there should be at any time any great number of people in the United States, engaged in regular pursuits, who, upon the slightest warning of impending industrial depression, can pick up, so to speak, and journey thousands of miles to their old homes, there to await the revival of trade over here.

A great deal has been said with regard to this matter in a passing way, but it is doubtful if the extent of this migration has been impressed upon the mind of the average reader, as it must be, for instance, by a recent statement with reference to the transatlantic passenger traffic.

It appears from this that the number of people who crossed the Atlantic during the year just closed was nearly 1,000,000 less than in the previous year, and that for the first time in many years the east-bound figures are in excess of the west-bound. In other words, more people crossed the Atlantic from the United States in 1908, according to the statements compiled by the ocean steamship companies, than crossed the Atlantic into the United States.

The decrease, we are informed, is apparent in every class—first, second and steerage—in the west-bound, and in the first and second cabin business in the east-bound. And here is where the strange and almost incredible fact is revealed that the only class showing an increase over the year 1907 was the outward steerage. In this class the increase of 1908 over 1907 was, in round numbers, 108,000. The exodus, it seems, began almost simultaneously with the financial disturbance of October, 1907, and continued almost to the close of 1908, when, with indications of a change for the better over here, the tide exhibited signs of turning.

Our objections to the Chinese coolie laborer are based upon the assumption that he is moved by the most selfish of motives in coming to this country, that he never can be assimilated, that he has no intention of ever becoming one of us, and that it is impossible for him to understand or to sympathize with our government or our ideals.

It must seem to the intelligent reader, who, of course, will draw his own inference from the above simple recital of fact, that the Chinese coolie is not the only person who lays himself open to criticism as an immigrant on these grounds.

The Narrowing of the World

THE PASSAGE of the American fleet through the Suez canal marks with something more than ordinary significance what has been described as the narrowing of the world. Yesterday afternoon the converted cruiser Yankton entered the canal and was followed the same evening by the supply ship Culgoa. Both these ships are taking assistance to the sufferers in Italy, and the existence of the canal has shortened their passage by many thousands of miles. When it is remembered that, in the old days, Clive was delayed nine months at Brazil, a period spent in mastering the Portuguese language, during an ordinary voyage to Calcutta, and that even in the early days of steam-power the opening of the canal made a difference of thirty-six days in the passage around the Cape, the force of the phrase the narrowing of the world will begin to be apparent, and the value of the canal in enabling the enormous supplies which Rear Admiral Sperry is sending to the distressed districts to be landed in a few days will be realized.

The preacher declared that there was no new thing under the sun, and if it is true that a canal existed some six hundred years before Christ, which was allowed to silt up in the eighth century of the Christian era, it is a further verification of the truth of that saying. When the Panama canal is completed man will certainly have exercised his dominion "from sea to sea, and from the river

unto the ends of the earth." The voyages of Clive or Warren Hastings round the Cape of Good Hope were picnics compared to the voyage of Drake, in a hundred-ton ship, through the Straits of Magellan. And the time saved to the shipping of the world in passing through the isthmus instead of round the continent will be enormous. In the days of steam power time is intrinsically money. The average coal consumption of a ocean steamer is 600 tons a day, and this goes as high as 1000 tons. Even the small trading steamers burn as much as 250 tons a day. The saving on coal alone, to say nothing of perishable cargoes, effected by the cutting of the Suez canal may be gathered from this; and some idea may be formed of the additional saving which will accrue from the completion of the Panama canal.

It is in works like these that man finds legitimate scope for his enterprise and for the employment of his genius. The narrowing of the world has been a great factor in the unifying of nations. It has been powerful beyond words in destroying the racial prejudices and animosities generated by ignorance, and harbored through fear, and it will be equally powerful in helping to destroy the commercial rivalry which is today one of the principal dangers to the peace of the world. For in making humanity more cosmopolitan it is unconsciously bringing about the brotherhood of man, a brotherhood based in a manner as yet little suspected by it on a true understanding of Love.

THE NATIONAL celebration of the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday will not be confined to any section of the country. Even the South is preparing here and there to do honor to the memory of this great man, who was a southerner by birth and one of the best friends the South ever had.

This Is False Measurement

IT IS safe to say that no question of wealth or lack of wealth will enter into the matter of the appointment of Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard, to an ambassadorship, if the thought of so distinguishing him shall be seriously entertained by the incoming President of the United States, or into the question of the acceptance or declination of the honor, if it shall be tendered.

The appointment may never be seriously contemplated by Mr. Taft, and never seriously desired by Dr. Eliot, but if considered, the grounds upon which it might be withheld, or the grounds upon which it might be declined, if offered, we are convinced, would be far removed from any consideration of dollars and cents.

Dr. Eliot would bring something more than a mere monetary qualification to any court or government to which he might be accredited. Mr. Taft knows, Dr. Eliot knows, we all know, that he would be received abroad as American representative of his character have always been received, with cordial welcome; and with all the respect which civilized nations bestow upon scholarship and culture.

It is an aspersion upon the good taste as well as upon the good sense of the people with whom we exchange ambassadors to assume that their standard is lower than ours in this respect. We ought to see it must be offensive to Great Britain, for instance, to discover that, while we are absolutely careless as to whether Mr. Bryce is worth a shilling or a hundred thousand pounds, we take it for granted that Dr. Eliot would be measured over there by his bank account.

Evidently, a little right thinking in this connection is very desirable.

WITH a farmer Governor ruling Maine, and a Governor who sympathizes with the farmer ruling Massachusetts, the relations between the two states, always agreeable, should be more so than usual for some time to come.

BECAUSE the subject is intrinsically an interesting one, and because just at the present time it is one in which the people of quite a number of American cities are deeply concerned, this newspaper has on previous occasions touched upon the practical operation of the high pressure water system for fire extinguishing in New York city.

Recently we were called upon to comment upon the fact that owing to a break in one of the mains, a fire was permitted to obtain such headway that a serious loss, which in all probability would not have occurred under the old engine system, resulted. As we explained at the time, the break in the main was due to the faulty "hanging" of it by a subway contractor, and not in any respect to the direct water system.

What has been pronounced the "worst and toughest fire in the high pressure zone since the system was installed" occurred Sunday in West Broadway. Fourteen engines were called to the scene, and before the first one arrived the fire had gained great headway. But not a single engine went into service, for 600,000 gallons of water were pumped from the Oliver street high pressure station into the burning building. "The system," says a report of the fire, "worked admirably from the moment the firemen made connections with the high pressure hydrants and got the tower and tender working, but the fire was so fierce that it was nearly an hour and a half before the flames were conquered." This was only one of a series of successful tests made recently.

When gas was first introduced, householders invariably kept a supply of candles in the house to be used in case the gas should fail. Stage lines were not abandoned wholly for many years after the railways were built, even where the two were in supposed competition. Matches were in use a long time before the use of flint and steel was altogether given up. Even in our own times gas fixtures are frequently installed with electric light fixtures, so that in case electricity fails the gas may be used. New York city will find it difficult, no doubt, to rely absolutely upon the high pressure system for some time to come. But she will gradually drop into the way of summoning firemen and neglecting to summon the engines.

Chicago is preparing to install the new fire extinguishing system. Boston is considering the matter. Other cities are looking on and taking notes. There is no doubt as to the final adoption of the new method in all towns and cities, because it is the most sensible method and the safest, and, in the long run, the most economical.

THE RUMOR that New York is going to attempt to establish stock yards which will rival those in Chicago will cause the live-stock men of Chicago to smile as they ask where New York is going to get its live-stock, except through Chicago.

The Lesson Taught by the Wright Brothers

WHEN the Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, whose achievements in aviation have made them the acknowledged leaders in the art of making and using the heavier-than-air machine, arrive in New York next month, they will be given a banquet, and President Roosevelt will decorate them with medals presented by the Smithsonian Institute.

In two ways the Wright brothers have earned this honor—by what they have done and by the way they have done it. By what they have done, they have demonstrated beyond doubt that man will ultimately fly through the air with as much ease and certainty as he now motors over the ground. Their exhibitions have been spectacular and sensational, and, in this respect, what these men have done has been exactly opposite to their way of doing it.

For years the Wright brothers devoted themselves with the utmost self-sacrifice to an ideal. They believed that man could conquer the air, and they were willing to put aside every personal consideration in order to justify their faith by their works. Their purpose was single, their devotion to it was sincere, their perseverance was extraordinary.

It would be too much to believe that during their years of experimentation, of failure and only partial success, they did not dream of the time when they should fully succeed, and of the fame and wealth that would then come to them. But they did not allow their dreams to blind them to realities. They kept clearly before them the fact that all that would count would be proof, and they made no move as far as the public was concerned until they could offer proof in unmistakable fashion.

In short, the Wrights have been remarkable in that they have never permitted the temptation to exploit themselves to turn them aside from the work which they set out to do. They remained hidden from the public eye until they knew that they had solved the problem. They made no boasts of what they were going to do. Instead, they went ahead and did it.

Even after success came to them, they continued steady, strong, self-contained. Although they did extraordinary things, they did them in an ordinary way. The purely spectacular, the sensational for the sake of the sensation, the grandstand play to gain applause, had no place in their plan of careful management and consistent progress.

By the elimination of self to an unusual extent, the Wright brothers have achieved a notable success along one line of endeavor. Unconsciously, probably, but nevertheless actually, they have made use of the universal law that progress comes through the denial of self and not through the exploitation of self.

The Camera and the Artist

EVERY ONE has read the graphic representation of the modern newspaper as a sensitized film recording what passes before the lens of the camera day by day. The contention is that the publisher has no choice in regard to good or bad, but must use the record as it shows. It is reasonably affirmed that it is his duty to arrange the news so as to reflect what men are doing. When this argument is used in favor of sensationalism, or appeal

to the lower impulses of men, it leaves out of consideration the important fact that the picture on the film may be selected by the man who directs the camera. A series of views might be taken in almost any city which would show it to be unattractive, unkempt, even ugly; whereas an artist might so choose his pictures as to reveal unsuspected beauty in the same city. In like manner in dealing with man, the most interesting of all subjects, the lover of his kind can always reveal some element of good, and thereby suggest possibilities of progress. If a campaign were in progress in a city to make it wholesome to live in and beautiful, some would think it necessary to depict the ugly places, describe the foulness of the slums, and argue that things were hopelessly bad. The effect of all this would be depressing, and if the method continued long enough the readers would be affected with a sense of the uselessness of effort. On the other hand, the campaign might be conducted without reference to the prevailing conditions by persistent presentation of the ideal. Pictures of improved conditions in other towns, or other lands, could be used to suggest the possibilities and the plans of the thinkers interested. The architect is a prophet and has a vision of the better condition before it appears to other men. Sometimes the vision is enough to inspire others immediately with desire to give it manifestation. Sometimes the vision must wait for years before it can come to realization. Those who hold to the vision of good have comfort from their hope, however.

WHETHER or not the ways and means committee shall report in favor of the removal of the protective duty on works of art will depend to a very large measure on whether or not those interested in placing works of art on the free list shall carry on a determined campaign in that direction.

It is evident that not only the committee of ways and means but Congress must be convinced that there is really no demand for protection on the part of American artists. The belief in congressional circles that American artists are helped to any extent by the imposition of a duty upon the works of foreign artists is due to ignorance of the real situation.

What the American artists want is the education of the American people in general up to a desire for art, and this can be attained most effectually and most speedily by the diffusion of works of art among them, not by their practical exclusion, so far as people of moderate means are concerned.

The ways and means committee and Congress must be shown that the American artists are almost unanimously in favor of the removal of the duty, and that while it operates to keep out of the country objects which could not fail to exercise an educational and uplifting influence, considered as a revenue producer it borders upon the ridiculous. The first year under the Dingley act it yielded only \$236,242. Last year it added to our revenues less than \$600,000.

The framers of the new schedule have taken pains to protect the interests allied to art. All mechanical and chemical art productions remain dutiable, but all works of art, done by hand, and antiquities, produced prior to 1850, are placed on the free list.

It remains for the friends of the proposed revision to take an active interest in the matter. They can do this best, perhaps, by enlightening the members of the ways and means committee and members of Congress generally as to the real requirements of the country along art lines.

Removal of the Tax on Art